REGD. NO. B. 1035

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INSURANCE
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The Bombay Chronicle

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SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXII NO 14 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

FUKIEN REBEL LEADER RETREATS

Horrible Trail Of Death And Destruction

Aeroplanes To Study Situation

Grim Tale Of Rack And Ruin & Heavy Casualties

100 Killed, 500 Injured And 12,000 Houses Collapsed

Thirteen milder shocks on Monday night, were followed by another slight tremor in the morning on Tuesday.

Tuesday's reports indicate that the area of the 'quake extended further south than at first believed, and the shocks were experienced in Hyderabad (Deccan) and parts of the Madras Presidency also.

SOARING CASUALTY LIST

With North Bihar still isolated from the rest of the Province, it is difficult accurately to estimate the loss of lives and damage to property, but from reports so far available, it may be said that the toll of the 'quake is at least 100 persons killed, over 500 injured and 12,000 houses and buildings have either collapsed or been cracked. ...The damage to property, it is believed, is in the neighbourhood of a crore of rupees.

BIHAR SUFFERS MOST.

Bihar is undoubtedly the worst victim of the visitation. But, while Patna has suffered terribly, Ranchi, the Summer Headquarters of the Provincial Government suffered but little compared with the sister districts.

The situation in Patna is considered so grave that a public holiday has been declared for two days.

AEROPLANES TO RESCUE.

The Government of India have telegraphed to the local Governments for details of loss of lives and property.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa have requisitioned two aeroplanes from Calcutta to survey the affected areas which are at present inaccessible by rail and by telegraph.

'QUAKE WAVE NOT ENDED

Patna Gets Another Shock

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

A telephone message received from Patna states that at noon to-day Patna was experiencing another severe earthquake shock.

According to Dr. S. N. Sen, meteorologist yesterdays severe shock was followed by thirteen milder ones throughout the night. The big shock was preceded by three others of lesser intensity.

A milder shock has been recorded at 10-51 this morning about 200 miles away from Calcutta.—A.P.

PATNA, WORST SUFFERER

Tale Of Woe From Behar And Orissa

PATNA, Jan. 16.

Patna City area is the worst sufferer in yesterday's earthquake. The deathroll is reported to be about 60. Nine more deaths are reported from other parts of the town. The number of persons injured is estimated in hundreds.

The High Court and the lower

(Continued on paye 12.)

MONKEYING WITH IT

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

An interesting incident was witnessed at Bankura, near the Memorial Hall, during yesterday's earthquake.

A monkey, which was perched on the topmost branch of a Peepul tree fell to the ground, much to the merriment of the assembled crowd.

It is understood that the shock in Bengal was of the longest duration since the great shock of the year 1897.—A. P.

AT CITADEL OF ORTHODOXY: Mahatma Gandhi addressing a big public meeting at Guruvayur on Harijan Uplift. —Universal Photo.

U. S. TREASURY FIXES GOLD PRICE

Yellow And White Metal Will Be Nationalised And Silver Will Be Reserved For Paper Currency Issue

(SPECIAL CABLE)

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.

All the monetary silver in the United States would be nationalised, as well as the Gold, according to Senator Thomas, who stated that subsidiary silver, and perhaps, some silver Dollars, would continue to circulate, but the bulk of silver would be collected and place within the Treasury to become Reserves for the issue of paper currency.

The U. S. Treasury announces that the price of Gold will remain at 34.45 Dollars until further notice.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation ceased gold purchase abroad at noon yesterday.

Details of Roosevelt's Monetary Bill appear on last page).

PT. JAWAHARLAL IN CALCUTTA

Likely To Stay For 3 Days For Wife's Treatment

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with his wife arrived here this morning for Mrs. Nehru's treatment. They are likely to stay here for three days.

The occasion of Pandit Jawaharlal's visit might be taken advantage of by the Bengal leaders for a discussion of the future political programme.—United Press.

AHMEDABAD WAGE-CUT AWARD

Reported To Be Against Millowners

We understand that Mahatma Gandhi's decision, in the dispute between Ahmedabad Millowners and their employees, has been given, and is reported to be against the millowners who, it is understood, will accept the award and refrain from making a wage-cut.

Steady increase in railway earnings is further shown by the returns for the week ended January 6 which are Rs. 6 lakhs more as compared with that of the previous week.—A. P.

ELEPHANT GOES "QUAKE MAD"

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

At Cooch Behar, however, where several buildings have sustained slight damage, a state elephant ran amok with the mahout up and caused some damage to the house of a local lawyer. The people of the locality who were panic-stricken ran helter-skelter for safety, but eventually the animal was subdued.—A. P.

PRINCE GEORGE FOR AUSTRALIA

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Prince George is to visit Australia next autumn shortly after his return from South Africa for which place he departs on January 19.

His Majesty approved his youngest son accepting this invitation from the Governor-General of the Australian Commonwealth on behalf of the Commonwealth Government, the occasion being the Centenary celebrations of the State of Victoria.

It is hoped that it may be possible to arrange for Prince George to make an outward journey to Australia in a cruiser of the Royal Navy and return in a cruiser of the Royal Australian Navy.

It is expected that Prince George will be away six months. He is expeited to sail about September 30.—Reuter.

HENDERSON'S MISSION

Will Make Supreme Effort To Save Disarmament Conference

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Mr. Arthur Henderson left for Geneva this morning "to make a supreme effort at the most crucial session since the Disarmament Conference which opened two years ago".

Mr. Henderson was convinced that no Government would allow the Conference to end without any practical results, in view of the economic, political, moral and financial issues involved.—Reuter.

SIMON FOR GENEVA

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Following the meeting of the Cabinet, it was announced that Sir John Simon was leaving for Geneva to-morrow to attend the meeting of the League Council.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

AIR MINISTER SURVEYS WRECK.

PARIS, Jan. 16.

The crash of the "Emeraude" is the third occasion recently of aerial wires causing major aeroplane disaster.

The damaged aerial trailing below the machine touched high tension cable which set fire to the plane and plunged the locality in temporary darkness.

The Air Minister to-day surveyed the wreckage of the machine. Hitherto, it is impossible to identify one of the ten occupants burnt to death.—Reuter.

WHY GOLD PURCHASE STOPPED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

The cessation of the Finance Corporation's foreign gold purchases is due to the fact that the Treasury taking over the Corporation's gold in accordance with arrangements, has not yet worked it out.—Reuter.

A RIGA STORY.

RIGA, Jan. 16.

Military authorities in Leningrad are ordered to construct fifty metre rifle ranges in every factory and all rural districts in order that workmen and peasants may practise military training.—Reuter.

VICTORY FOR CHINESE NAVY

Foochow Changes Hands With Minimum Bloodshed

FOOCHOW, Jan. 16.

Tastingkai, leader of the Fukien rebellion, departed from Foochow on horseback accompanied by 40 cavalrymen, after handing over the control of the city to the Chinese Navy.

The City is greatly relieved at the change of authority which occurred with minimum panic and bloodshed..

Britain, Japan and the United States had earlier landed forces for the protection of their Nationals, owing to the presence of several thousands of Chinese rebels near the city and the heavy firing that occurred in the suburbs.—Reuter.

(It will be recalled that foreign Powers advised their nationals to withdraw themselves to places of safety, sequel to intimation from the Chinese Government of an impending offensive against Fukien to suppress the rebellion).

Indo-Jap Treaty In Making

CONVENTION AND PROTOCOL FOR COTTON

NEW DELHI January 16.

The Drafting Sub-Committee of the Indo-Japanese Delegation met this afternoon and discussed the wording of the Treaty. It is understood that the general plan is to have a brief Trade Convention laying down the fundamental points regarding the most favoured Nation treatment and incorporate the cotton agreement in a separate protocol. The minimum life of the Trade Convention will be three years, and unless abrogated by six months' notice, may last for an indefinite period. A question still to be settled is whether the clause relating to the exchange fluctuations is to be inserted in the convention or in the protocol.

According to the present arrangements, H.E.S. Sawada and his colleagues hope to catch the boat for Japan from Colombo on February 5.

As regards the point where the treaty will be signed, the Japanese circles declare that they had originally suggested India and wanted plenipotentiary powers being given to Indian Delegation for the purpose, but that British Foreign Office have preferred diplomatic formality being observed in London.—A.P.

DELAY IN DELEGATION'S DEPARTURE?

New Tariffs Be Modified?

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15

The departure of the Japanese Official Delegation has been provisionally fixed for January 24, and it will sail from Colombo on Feb. 5. It is likely to be delayed as the work lying ahead, with all sorts of minor details and commercial technicalities, is considered to be too heavy to be finished during the little more than a week at their disposal. Streams of telegrams are coming from Japan demanding slight modifications and fresh insertions in the final draft of the Trade Treaty, which will necessitate a good deal more discussion and exchange of views between the Japanese delegates and India's representatives.

The two drafts separately prepared by the two Governments will represent the respective understanding by the two sides of the minutes and details of the Agreement reached and the two points of view will ultimately be co-ordinated into one for joint adoption.

NEW TARIFFS

The first meeting since the declaration of the agreement takes place to-morrow.

As regards Japan's protest against the imposition of new tariffs on certain articles, the expectation is held in Japanese circles that Sir Joseph Bhore's reply that the Government will extend the closest consideration to their representation may not end merely in diplomatic expression of the Government's intent on that not to interfere if the Japanese can make out a good case showing that the new duties will hit the Indian consumers and Japanese manufactures without any corresponding benefit to Indian industries. They hope the Government will modify the tariffs.—United Press.

MAHASABHA DELEGATION

Propaganda Against Communal Award

It is understood that Hindu Mahasabha Delegation would consist of Pt. Malaviya, Raja Narindranath, Dr. Tagore, Dr. Radha Kumund Mukarji and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani.

It is further understood that the Delegation would tour the Continent of Europe. England and America with regard to propaganda work against the Communal Award and would leave India by the end of April. A. P.

DEVIDAS ALLOWED TO STAY AT DELHI

MADRAS, Jan. 16.

It is understood that Mr. Devdas Gandhi has been informed by the Chief Commissioner Delhi, that there is no objection to his residing at Delhi at present.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL.

Mahomoud Bey, the Famous Egyptian Spiritualist, who has astonished the world by his wonderful powers and his remarkable predictions, now is in Bombay at 3rd floor, Lansdowne House, behind Regal Theatre, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. His Fee is Rs. 5 for 3 questions to be spiritually solved in your presence. (1818).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Accountants for Overseas: Works Managers, Electrical & Mechanical Engineers, Sanitary Inspectors, Yard Foremen, Guards and Turners. Apply with certificates to P. Dubash and Co., Recruiting Contractor, 285, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. (1801).

Wanted Manager or Secretary for Kanji Khetsi Charities Trust. A graduate or undergraduate in Arts with fair knowledge of Law, a good draftsman in English and Gujarati, knowing typewriting, able to keep accounts and supervise Gujerati accounts, capable to control a staff of men, thoroughly honest, will have to deposit Rs. 2,000 in cash or Government Securities. No personal interviews would be given. Applicant selected would be called for personal interview. Apply in writing before 25th January 1934 with testimonials to Mr. I. N. Mehta, Chairman, Kanji Khetsi Charities Trust, Vishwas Mansions, Chowpatty Sea Face, Bombay 7. (7839).

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To Let—To Vegetarian Hindus, attractive three-room flat, in Raval Building, Hindu Colony, Dadar, near Tilak Bridge. Rent Rs. 55. 1663

32. MOTORCARS WANTED.

Wanted immediately on hire motor Bus in tip-top condition, sixteen seater for a Tuition Class at Hughes Road on paying terms. Service required between the hours 8-45 a.m. to 10 a.m. and at 12 noon to 1-30 p.m. on week days only. Apply sharp Box No. 1834, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Classes in Physics and Mathematics for all examinations conducted by S. P. Desai, M.Sc. (London) at his new address, 12, Rampart Row, Fort. (1840).

By passing Cambridge Senior Examination (July 1934) any matric or non-matric can enter University or other courses in England and India. Enrol soon. General Education Academy (Bangalore Tutorial College Branch), 65, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi Road. (1831).

Want Success in Life? Become Master of English. Get particulars from the Tutorial Institute, Delhi, 3312. (7813).

The Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution, Estd., 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping, Accountancy, and other Commercial Subjects, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (1772).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Dyes & Colours Agency—Wanted Dyes & Colour business firms; or merchants (natives preferred) to act as Sole Agents for certain new class of fast to bleach colours, very liberal terms to stockists, correspondence strictly private. Box No. 1833, "Bombay Chronicle."

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Good opportunity for making money for next two days in the year, the 17th and 18th instant. This chance comes only once a year. See The Master Cotton Reporters, immediately for his forecast. 457, Sandhurst Road, Dwarkadas Mansion, Bombay 4. (1838).

American Astrological Bureau will give to-day one dead certainty of New York closing and also one chart is available to find our one weekly figure which has not failed for 10 years. Please call at 100|104 Bell Lane, opp. Examiner Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. (1843).

85. ENGINEERS.

Wanted:—A well experienced Engineer both in Mechanical and Electrical to take Charge of Power House. Pay Rs. 100—10; 150. Apply with testimonials to:—The Amreli Electricity Co., Ltd., Amreli (Kathiawar). (1823).

111. SHOPKEEPERS.

Wanted—Wholesale Purchasers of camp cots and foot-rules we manufacture Standard Furniture Co. Ltd., Kallai (Malabar). (7419).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale.—A desirable Bungalow in Ootacamund. Excellent situation with electrical installation and Sanitary fittings. Apply:—S. V. Ramasamy Mudaliar "Ramamunderum", Kilpauk, Madras. (1813).

For Sale—Safes by Godrej, Chubb and Milner. Apply to Liquidators, Currimbhoy & Co., Ltd., 12-14 Outram Road, Fort, Bombay. (1841).

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd.

116. CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

Wanted a reputable firm of Chemists and Druggists to act as Selling Agents for the sale of pure acids and pure chemicals of well-known Indian make. For terms of Agency, etc., please apply to Box No. 1837 "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND ON PREFERENCE SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Preference Share Transfer books of this Company will be closed from the 26th January to 8th February, 1934, both days inclusive for the preparation of dividend warrants for the half-year ending 15th February, 1934.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company immediately.

By order of the Board,
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.

16th January, 1934.
7352.

THE CARLTON
FOCUS OF BOMBAY'S BEST TALKIES
Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
FOX FILMS'
Thundering Romance of the Foreign Legion.
"THE DEVIL'S IN LOVE"
WITH
LORETTA YOUNG
VICTOR JORY
DAVID MANNER
HERBERT MUNDIN
NEXT WEEK
GRAND DAILY CHANGE PROGRAMME OF SEVEN FOX SUPERS
WATCH FOR THE DETAILS

N. Y. K. LINE
BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Tottori Maru	5973	18 Jan	27 Jan
Nagato Maru	5901	24 Jan.	3 Feb.
*Tango Maru	6893	30 Jan.	12 Feb.
Mayebashi Maru	7005	17 Feb	27 Feb.

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakone Maru	10500	8 Feb.
Suwa Maru	10700	20 Feb.
Fushimi Maru	11000	6 Mar.

COLOMBO MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Hakusan Maru	10500	31 Jan
Haruna Maru	10500	14 Feb.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Tatsuta Maru	17000	21 Feb.
Asama Maru	17000	7 Mar.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hiye Maru	11600	19 Feb
Heian Maru	11600	10 Mar.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20379.
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
AUCTIONEERS,
123, Meadows Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO INVESTORS IN PROPERTIES.

Sale of valuable immoveable properties at (1) 1st Marine Street, (2) Nicdwari Oart, Kandewadi, (3) Islampura Street near Golpitha, (4) Kalachowki Road, Opp. Bombay Cotton Mills, and (5) Bhajivala's Pol, Begumpura at Surat, under instructions from the Court Receiver and Receiver appointed in High Court Suit No. 1080 of 1932 Bai Sukinaboo widow and another v/s Bai Jenabboo and others and pursuant to the Consent Decree dated the 2nd October 1933 passed in the above suit.

LOT No. 1.—1st Marine Street Property. Sale on TUESDAY, the 23rd January, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises.

All that piece of Fazandari land admeasuring about 140 sq. yds together with a building thereon situate at the North side of First Marine Street and forming a portion of that piece of land bearing New Survey No. 8298 and Cadastral Survey No. 174 of Bhuleshwar Division and Municipal C Ward No. 2427 and Street Nos. 50, 52, 54, and 56 First Marine Street

LOT No. 2.—Nicdwari Oart, Kandewadi Property. Sale on THURSDAY, 25th January, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises.

All that piece of Pension and Tax land admeasuring about 578 sq. yds. together with a building thereon situate at Nicdwari Oart, West of Cow Lane, Kandewadi bearing Collector's New Nos. 136, a/136 & a/136 and New Survey No. 2/7745 part and Cadastral Survey No. 118 of Girgaum Division and Municipal D Ward Nos. 882 (1) and 882 (2) and Street Nos. 7B and 7A.

LOT No. 3.—Islampura Street Property. Sale on Monday 29th January 1934 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of quit and ground rent land admeasuring about 165 sq. yds. together with a building thereon, situate on the East side of Islampura Street bearing Collector's New No. 7671, New Survey No. 5347 and Municipal C Ward No. 6676-78 and Street No. 36 (1) Islampura Street and Sindhi Lane.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of Quit and ground rent land admeasuring about 238, 4/9 sq. yds. together with a building thereon situate at Islampura Street bearing New No. 7672, New Survey No. 5348 and Municipal C Ward No. 6676 and Street Nos. 32-34.

NOTE:—The above two parcels seem now to form one piece of land which according to the Collector's Bill contains about 442 sq. yds. bearing Rent Roll No. 2823, Cadastral Survey No. 2916 of Bhuleshwar Division. Collector's last Rent Roll No. 7671 and Laughton's Survey Nos. 5347 and 5348 and according to the Municipal Bill bears C Ward Nos. 6676-78 Street Nos. 46. 48 and 59A Islampura and Sindhi Lane.

LOT No. 4.—Kalachowki Road Property. Sale on THURSDAY, 1st February, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises.

All that piece of leasehold land at the monthly rent of Rs. 37-13-7 situate at Chinchpokli, containing by admeasurement 1211, 2/9 sq. yds. together with a building thereon bearing New Survey No. 2508 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 135-136 of Parel Sewri Division and Municipal F Ward Nos. 1071 (6) and 1071 (7) and New Street Nos. 74, 76. 78 and 80 Kalachowki Road.

LOT No. 5.—Begumpura, Surat Property. Sale on Tuesday 30th January, 1934, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sale Rooms of the Auctioneers 123. Medows Street, Fort, Bombay..

All that piece of Government Sanad land admeasuring about 127 sq. yds. together with a building thereon situate at Bhajiwala's Pol, Begumpura, Surat bearing Municipal Ward No. 43, Tika M. No. 15 and Survey No. 204 and Nondh No. 3273.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir & Seervai, Attorneys for the Receiver, 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SOABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

THE PALACE
Near Byculla Station.
6-30 and 10.
Sat., Sun., Thurs., & Fri.
4 p.m. Matinee.
Sunday Morning Show
10-30 a.m.
On Monday There Will Be One Show At 6-30 p.m.
SMILING THROUGH
with
NORMA SHEARER,
FREDERIC MARCH,
LESLIE HOWARD.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS of WESTERN INDIA
February 7th to 19th
Entry Forms from
BOMBAY GYMKHANA

Bank Of Baroda, Ltd.
nder the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00.000
Capital Called-up	30,00 000
Reserve Fund now is	20,75.000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi, Karjan and Port Okha.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent). Ahmedabad.
Sheth Todarmal Chimanlal Samal Bechar, Mill Agent, Baroda.
Toolsidas Kilachand Esqr., (Kilachand Devchand & Co., Ltd.), Bombay.
Mr. Girdharlal Dosabhai Parikh, B.A., LL.B. (Baroda)
Raj Ratna Bhailal Dajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda
Sheth Pransukhlal Mafatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
Col. K. Shiv Raj Singh, B.A., (Naib Dewan, Baroda).
N. M Muzumdar (Tata Sons, Ltd. Bombay.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
With effect from 15th April, 1933. interest on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 will be allowed at 1 per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00.000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 2½ per cent per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 2½ per cent by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.
C E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank Of India, Ltd.
Established 7th September, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859).
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange, (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay); Poona; Bandra, Bara Bazar, (Calcutta); Ahmedabad. Rajkot and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 2,00,00.000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 1.00,00,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1.00,000 at 1 per cent per annum. Interest on balances in excess of Rs. 1,00,000 allowed only by special arrangement. No credit will be given in accounts for interest mounting to less than Rs. 5 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS pened. Rules may be obtained on application.
The Bank acts as Executor and Trustee under Wills and Settlements and undertakes Trustee usiness generally. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

The Wedding-Date is Fast Approaching
all are busy with the preparations for THIS GRAND FUNCTION
MANU and VATSALA to be wedded on
Saturday, the 27th January, 1934
SHYAM CINETONE'S 1st MUSICAL MASTERPIECE
PARTH - KUMAR
(Marathi)
You will be carried to the land of Melody with the sweet tunes
THE ACTING WILL PLEASE YOU AND THE GORGEOUS SCENES
Better you see it for yourself
IT IS COMING AT THE
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE, BOMBAY and
CENTRAL TALKIES, Poona
For Booking apply to: SHYAM CINETONE, Kolhapur.

NO BETTER PLACE TO AMUSE YOURSELF
During the Id Holiday
THAN
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAUM
WHERE
The Masterpiece of the year——
SARASWATEE CINETONE'S MUSICAL MASTERPIECE
Bhakta Prahad
Is being shown in its
5TH GLORIOUS WEEK
the galaxy of stars:
Master MOHAN (the wonder star),
Miss RATNAPRABHA, Miss SHAKUNTALA, Mr SALVI and VASANT PEHELWAN
SWEET MUSIC—DELIGHTFUL DIALOGUES—GORGEOUS SETTINGS—ESPECIALLY the grand NRISINHA-AVTAR darshan.
TO-DAY SPECIAL SHOW AT 2-30 P. M.
Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
The Picture Approved by one and All

AFTER THE FATIGUE OF "ROZA" Days
and with the New Moon of "Id"
spend your evening at
MINERVA TALKIES Lamington Road
(The picture palace gracious)
where the picture of pictures
NEW THEATRES LIMITED (CALCUTTA'S)
MUSICAL MASTERPIECE
Yahoodi-ki-Larki
is running in its
6th Glorious Week
two loving souls—Hanna and Marcus could not unite
He was a ROMAN and she a JEWESS
You will find a real Jew in Ezra—most sucessfully played by Nawab
The galaxy of stars
RATANBAI, TARABAI, SAIGAL, NEWAB, KUMAR, PAHARI SANYAL, HAMEED, BEG
ADDITIONAL ATTRACTION FROM WED. THE 17TH JAN.
Special 'ID' SONGS AND DANCES WAIT TO AMUSE YOU
DELIGHTFUL MUSIC GORGEOUS SETTINGS
HEART-RENDING TUNES
Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 3 p.m. To-day, To-morrow and day after.
Your Family Must See It To-night

SAFELY RELY ON
AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS

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CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.
Hindu: Magh Sud 2, 1990.
Muslim: Sayyal 1, 1352.
Parsi: Amardad 13, 1303
Sunrise: 7h. 15m.
Sunset: 6h. 23m.
Hightide: 1-69, 13-08.
Lowtide: 7-25, 10-08.
Ramzan-Id: Public Holiday. Banks closed.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR: "Myrt and Marge Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL: "Night Flight". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL: "Laurel and Hardy in their Musical Comedy 'The Devil's Brother'." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 4 p.m. to-day (Wednesday).
CARLTON: "The Devil's in Love". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "Torch Singer". Daily at 3-30, 6-40 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "War Correspondent". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE: "East of Borneo". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Bhakta Pralhad". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY: "Early To Bed". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Surya Kumari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Mahananda". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
at 5-30, and 10 p.m.
PALACE: "Smilin' Through". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA: "Yahoodi-ki-Larki". Daily at 5,30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE: Dr. G. D. Khandekar, will conduct a Class in First Aid for Women at the Servants of India Society's Home, every Wednesday from 1-30 p.m. to 2-30 p.m. from Thursday January 18. No fees will be charged.

VIVEKANANDA ANNIVERSARY: To commemorate the Seventy Second birthday anniversary of Srimat Swami Vivekananda a public meeting will be held at the Blavatsky Hall on Friday (19th instant) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai will preside. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. F. J. Ginwalla and Swami Vishwananda will address the meeting.

HOLIDAY MATINEE AT 4 P.M. TO-DAY
The Regal
The Theatre Magnificent
TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE CENTRE OF ATTRACTION
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's 6 Star Hit
NIGHT FLIGHT
AN AERIAL ROMANCE WITH
ROBERT MONTGOMERY
LIONEL BARRYMORE
HELEN HAYES—MYRNA LOY
CLARK GABLE
A HEART-GRIPPING DRAMA OF MEN WHO DARE & WOMEN WHO WAIT!
NEXT SATURDAY
M-G-M'S SONG & DANCE HIT
STAGE MOTHER
Phone 22323. Reserve Now.

Holiday Change of Programme
THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
TO-NIGHT AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Holiday Matinee at 4 p.m. to-day
M-G-M'S MUSICAL COMEDY WITH
LAUREL & HARDY
In An Adaptation of "Fra Diavolo"
DEVIL'S BROTHER
NEXT SATURDAY
Special For Our 6th Anniversary
THE FLAMING BELLE
DOLORES DEL RIO
In Radio's Hawaiian Romance
BIRD OF PARADISE
KING VIDOR'S ASTOUNDING HIT
BOOK NOW & MAKE SURE

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10 a.m. Time signal and commercial bulletin followed by Shahir Hussein Khan of Rampur in light Indian music, and Kurdat Ulla Khan Niyaz Ahmed in instrumental music.
11-30 a.m. Melita Plectrum. Orchestra.
Close down 1 p.m.
5-30 p.m. Music from Regal Cinema.
6 p.m. Band of the 2nd Battalion, the Sherwood Foresters.
7-30 p.m. Jaddanbai in popular Indian songs.
9-10 p.m. News and weather report followed by "Newsreel" by A.G.A. Norman.
9-45 p.m. Leo Goutkin's Ben Band.
11 p.m. Close down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m. Hold That, an hour in a film studio.
8-45 p.m. Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra.
10-15 p.m. Aerial Tour in the Black Mountains, an adventure in time and space.
10-45 p.m. News Bulletin.
11 p.m. B.B.C. Dance Orchestra.

THE VIDYADAINI SABHA: A Physical Culture Demonstration in aid of the Vidyadaini Sabha will be given by the South Kanara Physical Cultire Institute under the direction of the Physical Culture Expert Prof. Sheshappa to-day (Wednesday) from 4 to 7 p.m. at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Seth Purshottamdas Laxmidas Ishverdas, J.P. will preside.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ: There will be a musical entertainment by Master Narayana Swamy (a young boy) of Malabar with suitable accompaniments in the Samaj Hall (to-day) (Wednesday) from 4-30 p.m., when it is proposed to present a medal and a purse to the boy.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSE: Shri Taki Maharaj (Jogeshwari) will deliver religious discourse to-day (Wednesday) at 4-30 p.m. on "Comparison between the Sanatan Dharma and Sadbhakti Panth" in the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, on the occasion of the anniversary celebrations of the Punnya Tithi of Shri Radhakrishna Torne and Shri Narayan Buva of Ratnagiri.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD: A public lecture will be delivered by Dr. Adhikari on the "Collapse of Capitalism and the Way Out", under the auspices of the Bombay Students Brotherhood to-day (Wednesday) at 5-30 p.m. in the Brotherhood Hall.

GIRL SENT TO CHILDREN'S HOME: An unclaimed girl, stranded near Delisle Road on Sunday has been taken in into the Children's Home, where she is to be detained till 20th January. No relatives have been traced yet.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS: The O.S.K. steamer "Havana Maru" left Moji on January 14th and is due to arrive in Bombay on February 8 via usual ports.
Messrs. Ellerman and Buckall Steamhip Co.'s s.s. "City of Johannesburg" left St. John on 4th January with General Cargo for Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta. She is expected to arrive in Bombay on 10th February and sail again on 13th February for Colombo, Madras, Calcutta.

TO-DAY'S PROTEST MEETING: To protest against the sentence passed on the Bikaner Conspiracy Case prisoners and to condemn the action of Jamnagar State for detaining Srijut Lavan Prasad for a number of days and further to condemn the Princes Protection Bill, a public meeting under the auspices of Political Sufferers Bureau, will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. on the Chowpatty Sands. Sirdar Jamiat Singh will preside.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY: The Second Anniversary celebration of the Musical Art Society will take place at 9-30 p.m. on Saturday (20th instant) at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge when Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar will give a Concert in classical vocal music, Sardar G. N. Mujumdar, M.L.A., will preside.

GARDEN PARTY TO GOVERNOR

Function In Garden Village On H. O. H. Fete Grounds

The Garden Village of Mrs. Sohrab R. Davar at the H. O. H. Fete grounds was at its best on Tuesday evening when H. E. the Governor was the guest of honour at the Garden Party given by Sir J. B. Boman Behram, Chairman of the Hospital Maintenance Committee and the Executive Committee of the H. O. H. Fete.

About 600 guests were invited on the occasion among whom were also members of the Executive Council, Ministers, High Court Judges, Presidency Magistrates, Municipal Councillors and other leading citizens.

The band of 8th Punjabi Regiment played a special programme while the guests were having their tea. The Governor was received at the gate by Sir J. B. Boman Behram, Khan Bahadur H. C. Pastakia and other members of the Executive Committee of the H. O. H. Fete. The Governor went round among the guests with Sir J. B. Boman Behram after tea and shook hands with them on introduction.

LIQUOR WITHOUT PERMIT

Navsari Man Sent To Jail In Bombay

An inhabitant of Navsari, who was arrested by the Excise Police on Monday night on the Grant Road Station for being in possession of Gaikwadi liquor and toddy, was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment on Tuesday by Mr. Oscar Brwn, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

The Constable, who arrested the man, in his evidence stated, that at about 9 p.m. on Monday he noticed the accused one Munga Rama getting out of a local train with three bottles with him. On a search of his person being made it was found that the man carried with him one pint of liquor and two bottles of toddy. The man had not got the permit with him to bring liquor into Bombay.

In his statement the accused said that as he had been suffering from asthma, he was accustomed to taking liquor. While coming to Bombay, he thought it better to take liquor with him as he had heard of the cold wave.

The magistrate found him guilty and sentenced him as above.

GIRL SUSTAINS FATAL BURNS

Balubai Ramayya, a girl aged 5, living with her parents at Worli was warming herself near a segree on Monday morning, when accidentally her saree came in contact with the fire and burst into flames. The girl, who sustained severe burns was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where she died the same evening.

At the inquest held on Tuesday over the body of the girl, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to shock from burns accidentally received

ALLEGED THEFT OF ORNAMENTS

One Shioram Raghu Yerulkar has been arrested and remanded into police custody till 25th January, for alleged theft of gold ornaments worth Rs. 137.

It is said that the accused removed a trunk belonging to a woman relation living with him, and after abandoning the trunk on a tram platform escaped in a tram car.

A part of the property has been recovered.

ID NAMAZ

At Marine Lines Maidan

Idul Fiter Namaz at Marine Lines Maidan will commence at 8 a.m. to-day (S.T.). Uptil now prayer sheets have been arranged for 14,100 people and more prayer sheets are expected. Arrangements for ablution visitor's tent and loud speaker have as usual been made.

BOMBAY STUDENTS BROTHERHOOD: All those who have entered the Brotherhood Elocution Competition are hereby notified that as there are 26 Entries for the Competition, there will be an elimination test for the same on Friday the 19th at 5-30 p.m. in the Brotherhood hall. All are requested to be present, those not doing so will be disqualified for the final Competition to be held on Sunday the 21st at 9-30 a.m. in the Blavatsky Lodge Hall.

The Judges for the Final Competition are Moulvi Hindade, Miss G. J. Bahadurji and Mr. Dandrade.

Each Competitor will be given Seven Minutes in the Final Competition.

CENTRAL BANK'S PROFITS

Ad Intrim Dividend At 6 p.c. p. A. Declared For Half Year

The net profits of the Central Bank of India, Limited for the year ended 31st December 1933, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 3,56,027-6-3, brought forward from last year's account, amount to Rs. 18,24,616-8-0, which the Directors have resolved to dispose of as under:—

In payment of an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum free of Income-Tax for the half year ended 30th June, 1933 Rs. 5,04,396-0-0.

Amount transferred to Sinking Funds in respect of Lands and Buildings Rs. 2,00,000-0-0.

Amount provided for Income-Tax and Super-Tax Rs. 50,000-0-0.

Total Rs. 7,54,396-0-0.

The balance of Rs. 10,70,220-8-0, the Directors propose to dispose of as under:—

To pay a final dividend for the half year ending 31st December 1933 at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, i.e. annas 12 per share, on 6,72,520 shares Rs. 5,04,396-0-0.

To carry forward to next year's account Rs. 5,65,824-8-0.

Grand total Rs. 18,24,616-8-0.

KENNEDY BRIDGE ROBBERY

Five Accused Remanded To Custody

Brijlal Gopaldas and four other Punjabi Hindus, who were arrested a fortnight ago in connection with the Kennedy Bridge Robbery, were placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon, on Tuesday, and the police applied for the remand of the accused as their enquiries were not yet complete.

It appears that on the night of December 30, the first two accused entered the room of one Bhawanibai, living near the Kennedy Bridge. While they were talking, one of the accused gave her soda, in which some drug was put. After the woman fell down unconscious, it is alleged the two accused gagged her and removed jewellery worth Rs. 500 from her person. While they were removing the jewellery, there was a knock at the outer door. The accused opened the door and dashed out. They were chased and one of them was arrested by a pedestrian, who handled him over to the police. The first accused was arrested the same night at Dadar and the stolen jewellery was recovered. In the course of enquiries, the police arrested the three others as being concerned with the robbery.

The magistrate remanded the five accused to police custody for a week.

MIDNIGHT ASSAULT ON WATCHMAN

Pathan Succumbs To Injuries In Hospital

Vigorous enquiries are being made by the Thana police, to trace the assailants of a Pathan watchman, who was found stabbed and badly assaulted in a jungle near Kandivli early on Sunday morning.

It appears that a Pathan, Khalil Rakhman Ismatkhan, was employed as a watchman to guard the cocoanut trees near Kandivli belonging to one Shapurji. Some assailants, it appears approached the Pathan on Saturday night, dragged him to a jungle nearby and severely assaulted him. Besides several knife wounds on the face, the Pathan sustained a compound fracture of the leg. His cries for help made the assailants take to their heels. Sometime after midnight, the Pathan was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, by some of the residents of Kandivli. The Pathan succumbed to the injuries on Monday night. The police are making investigations.

"BE GHADI MOUJ" ID NUMBER

Be-Gadi Mouj, a local Gujarati weekly, has issued a special "Id Number" which contains interesting articles both social and historical together with some stories and poems. The number is illustrated with two three coloured pictures. Among the writers mention may be made of Rafik, Chhaganlal Yogi, Anant, Sulemanji Sevasiwala and Ismail Sarodi who are known to Gujarati reading public. The price of this special Number is annas eight.

KNOCKED DOWN BY TRAM CAR

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's jury on Tuesday at the inquest held over the body of an unknown Hindu aged about 60, who was knocked down by a tramcar on Sandhurst Road, on Saturday while he was trying to cross the road near Khetwadi.

BARODA OFFICERS IN COURT

Appeal Against Fine Imposed By Community "Panch"

MARRIAGE OF GIRL AND ITS SEQUEL

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 16

Several prominent citizens of Ahmedabad, some of them occupying high position in Baroda Government appeared as plaintiffs in a case in which they have charged three of the leaders of their community with imposing unjust punishment on them for attending the marriage of a girl of their family who recently graduated herself, with a man outside the community.

Dr. Balabhai Nanavati, a retired Chief Medical Officer of Baroda, Dr. Pranlal Nanavati, the deputy Chief Medical Officer of Baroda Road, Dr. K. B. Nanavati, Mr. D. P. Shroff, Bar-at-Law and seven others have filed a suit in the court of the first class subjudge of Ahmedabad praying for an injunction preventing Messrs. Shakarbhai Ghelabhai, Shakar-Halabhai and Mulchand Bhogilal, three leaders of their community from giving effect to an alleged resolution of the community 'Panch' imposing a fine of Rs. 1,000 on two of the plaintiffs and of Rs. 31 on the rest.

MARRIAGE SEQUEL.

The plaintiffs stated that Mr. Manilal Balubhai Nanavati, the Sar Suba of Baroda had recently resigned from his community and had given his daughter in marriage to a man outside the community. The invitations for the marriage were, according to the Hindu custom issued in the name of Dr. Balabhai Nanavati, the father of Mr. Manilal and the function was attended amongst others by the plaintiffs who were closely related to the family. After the marriage, the defendants convened a meeting of the Panch and decided that the plaintiffs had offended the community rules by attending the marriage passed the resolution imposing a fine on them without giving them an opportunity to explain their position.

"NO OFFENCE".

The plaintiffs claim that since Mr. Manilal had resigned from the community he was no longer a member of it and there was absolutely no offence in attending the marriage.

They have therefore prayed that the defendants be prevented from giving effect to the resolution.—United Press.

LABOUR LEADERS' PROPAGANDA TOUR

Mr. A.A. Alwe, the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Textile Workers' Conference will be visiting Poona and Sholapur for propaganda lectures on the 20th and 21st inst. respectively.

Mr. R.S. Nimbkar, Secretary of the Reception Committee will visit Dhulia on the 18th inst., Amalner on the 19th inst., Ahmedabad on the 21st inst. and Baroda on the 22nd inst. respectively.

"Chronicle" Printer Released On Bail

Mr. Kesharinath Ramkrishna Gandre, the Appellant, was released from the Arthur Road jail at 6 p.m. on Monday evening after the bail formalities had been completed. Sureties were provided by Mr. Sorabji Kapadia, Manager, and Mr. Suntoke, Assistant, of "The Bombay Chronicle" office.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY

New Syndics

Prof. K. T. Shah, Mr. M. Y. Hindaday and Rao Bahadur Patil have been elected members of the Syndicate by the Senate of the Bombay University

FATAL ACCIDENT TO LORRY CLEANER

There was a fatal motor accident on Monday night, resulting in the death of the cleaner of a lorry, who was run over by the vehicle, which was going along the Sewri Road.

It appears that Lorry No. 1504 Bom. belonging to the National Petroleum Company was going along the Timber Pond Road towards Cotton Green, at about 8-30 p.m. on Monday. Beside the driver Ramji Janoo, was sitting the cleaner by name Sikhanderkhan Azad. Just while the lorry was passing in front of the Chotani Saw Mills the driver saw that his companion had fallen down. He stopped the lorry and saw the Muslim lying on the road, with injuries all over his body. He hailed a taxi and removed him to the K. E. M. Hospital, where the cleaner died immediately after admission.

STORY OF INTERVIEW WITH LADY PRINCIPAL

Ex-Secretary Of Social Purity League Gives Evidence In Defamation Case

Mr. Hormusji Cursetjee Giara, until recently the Secretary of the Social Purity League, in his evidence before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Tuesday afternoon, said that he saw the Lady Principal of the school in the company of the accused and that the accused had asked the Lady Principal to write "bad" in the conduct column of the complainant, but he had asked her to leave it blank, which the Lady Principal agreed to do. Witness also said that the accused had sent in his resignation, but as he had made several allegations against him, the Committee decided that he should severe his connections with the League.

In this case, Miss Piroja Merwan Irani, a young Irani lady, charged Bhikaji M. Karanjia, formerly a member of the Social Purity League with defamation. The complainant alleged that the accused had published certain statements about the character of herself and her sister which were false.

Vadilal Chhotalal Shah, a clerk of Messrs. Lalla and Co., Solicitors, in cross-examination stated that his was the first occasion on which the firm had acted on behalf of the Social Purity League. He denied that Mr. Giara had asked for the production of the letters in Court, but the firm had been requested by a member of the Social Purity League to produce the correspondence.

SEVERED CONNECTION.

Mr. Hormusji Cursetji Giara, then stepped into the witness box as a witness for the prosecution. Examined by Mr. Saher, the witness stated that he was no longer the Secretary of the Social Purity League, having severed his connections as from the 1st January 1934. He joined the League in 1931 as the Secretary of the League. The accused had been a member of the Social Purity League, prior to his joining it. He had been vested with the powers under Section XIV of the Childrens Act by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, while the accused had been given the same powers by the Children's Aid Society.

Explaining the duties of the accused, witness said that it was his duty to report to the League any suspicious cases that came to his notice. He was then to follow the instructions given to him by the Committee. The case of the complainant was reported to him on October 10, 1932. He made a note of the report which was about the conduct of the mother of the complainant and her three minor daughters.

Mr. Shete: From what is the witness reading the report?

Witness: Those notes were made by me at the time the report was made to me. It is not signed by the accused.

Continuing the witness said that the notes were written out in his office which was at Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, where the Office of the League was also accommodated. The League paid him rent for the Office.

INTERVIEW WITH LADY PRINCIPAL.

The witness said that the accused had brought two people to him to corroborate the report he had made to him about the complainant's mother and her daughters. Soon after the accused told him that the lady principal of the school wanted to see him about this matter, and so accompanied by the accused, he saw the Lady Principal at her residence. "I told the Lady Principal to keep an eye on the girls, and if she found anything suspicious, she may take the necessary action" replied the witness when asked to give an account of the interview he had with the Lady Principal, which had lasted only for ten minutes according to the witness.

The accused had at that interview told the Lady Principal all sorts of things about the girls. Nothing happened from October 1932 to January 1933 until when the accused came to him and requested him to go and set the Lady Principal as had desired to see him. The witness then saw the Lady Principal, and at that interview, the question of the school leaving certificate was discussed. Mr. Giara said "accused wanted the conduct column should be marked "bad." I suggested that it should be left blank. This the Lady Principal agreed to do."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Witness was then referred to the correspondence that had taken place between Messrs. Dorab and Co. and the Social Purity League and also between Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Solicitors, on behalf of the complainant. Witness said that he consulted the accused who had told him that this was all bluff on the part of the complainant. The accused then sent in his resignation which was not "practically" accepted. Asked to explain what he meant by this statement, Mr. Giara said that the accused had made various allegations against him and he was allowed to sever his connections with the League.

The Annual report of the League was adopted at a meeting held on the 25th February 1933 at which there were present about 18 members. In that report there was a reference to the conduct of two school girls, but that did not refer to the complainant and her sister. The accused was present at the meeting and knew that the report did not refer to the complainant.

"THREAT OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Giara said that he received a letter from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla on April 26 threatening proceedings in Court and asking him to disclose the name of his informant. Witness replied to that letter in which he gave the name of the accused as the informant and also volunteered any assistance that may be required of him. He did not however withdraw the allegations made against the complainant's character and received another letter calling upon him to tender an unqualified apology. He tendered an apology on May 31 bit as it was no unconditional it was not accepted. Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, then wrote again to him that a case had been filed against the accused relying on the information supplied by him and calling upon him to give evidence. They also stated that they reserved their right to proceed against the witness or the League to vindicate the character of the girls whom hey alleged were defamed.

Witness stated that Messrs. Lalla and Company had been appointed as honcrary solicitors to the League in November 1933.

At this stage further hearing of the case was adjourned to Thursday.

MOTOR ACCIDENT AT DELHI

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16.

A serious motor accident occurred this evening in Connaught Place, the business centre of New Delhi. One of the cars belonged to a petrol company and the other to the Engineer and Contractor Mr. Melaram.

Mr. Melaram's car got badly damaged, and all the three inmates, Mrs. Melaram, Mrs. Ralliaram and the chauffeur received serious injuries.—A. P.

AFGHAN REBEL LEADER KILLED?

PESHAWAR, Jan. 16.

Atambeg, reported to be the ring-leader of the Laqi rebels in Afghanistan who was responsible for the Doe disturbances, is reported to have been killed with three companions as a result of police pursuit in the northern province of Afghanistan.—A. P.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN OF MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

The ballot held on Monday for the election of a Deputy Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, for the year 1934, resulted in the re-election of Mr. H. H. Sawyer of Messrs. Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company Limited.—A. P.

PESHAWAR, Jan. 16.

Lord Londonderry inspected the aircraft hangers and offices of the R.A.F. and flew over the Mohmand territory yesterday.

Later on he visited the Kajuri plains with the G. O. C. of Peshawar and dined with the R.A.F. —A. P.

P.A.T.H.E
TO-DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
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TORCH SINGER
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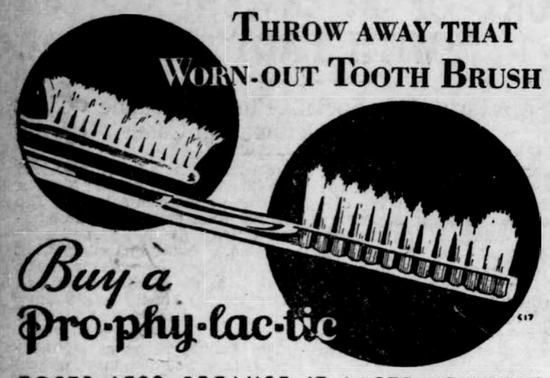

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In case of utter despair or surgical advice always consult Dr. D. D. S. TANDON, a scientific veteran Homoeopath, whose miraculous cures of so-called "incurable and surgical diseases" even at the eleventh hour without operation are simply surprising. He is accessible to all alike from 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 10 p.m. at Byram Villa. (A little further South from Bombay Central) and 1 p.m. to 7 p.m. at DAVAR HOUSE, 199, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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Straight from the HORSE'S MOUTH BY "SENEX"

The following are the selections for the 12th Day of the Bombay Winter Meeting to be held to-day:—

1st RACE.
FAITHFULL II 1
SAFI AL MULK 2
GOOLAB 3

2nd RACE.
HUSH HUSH 1
BREACH 2
KANDA 3

3rd RACE.
RED FLOWER 1
ABDUL MALIK 2
GOOD BYE 3

4th RACE.
AZROOM 1
MAARIB 2
ARGONAUT 3

5th RACE.
TOHUNGA 1
MONREALE 2
CARNELIAN 3

6th RACE.
DRAMA 1
PHILLIP SIDNEY 2
INSOMNIA 3

7th RACE.
MASKED JESTER 1
RISQUE 2
TRELAWNE 3

8th RACE.
ON TIME 1
ARRAN COMRADE 2
DRAUGHTSMAN 3

9th RACE.
SUMOOM 1
VERSHAN 2
RUSHDI 3

ACCEPTANCES FOR TO-DAY'S RACES

Only Seven Runners In Cheveley Handicap

The following are the acceptances for the 12th Day of the Bombay WinterMeeting to be held to-day.

1st Race (2-15 p. m.)

THE PALI HILL PLATE.—Div I. Distance: 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.

Terms for Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners, after 31st March, 1932, once, 7 lbs.; twice, 12 lbs.; oftener, 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Rolls Royce 9-3; Faithful II 8-13; Prince Charlie 8-10; Nussrat Pasha 8-10; Elhadi 8-9; Al Amira 8-9; Goolab 8-4; Excelsior 8-4; Istaklal 8-3; Copper King II 7-13; Baharnoor 7-13; Safi al Muluk 7-12; Amalfi II 7-12; Pompeius 7-3; Al Mandoob 7-3; Hilarity 7-3.

2nd Race (2-45 p. m.)

THE PALI HILL PLATE.—(Div. II) Distance: 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.

Terms for Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners, after 31st March, 1932, once, 7 lbs.; twice, 12 lbs.; oftener 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Al Barg 8-11; Mal Allah 7-12; Al Sedouk 8-10; Kurdi 8-10; Madhat 8-9; Dhiya'a al Khair 8-3; Hush Hush 8-3; Green Lawn 8-3; Bedair Falleh 8-0; Par Avion II 7-12; Azdashir 7-12; Fetouh al Khair 7-12; Breach 7-9; Masaud 7-9; Kanda 7-3; Kandahar 6-13.

3rd Race (3-15 p. m.)

THE PALI HILL PLATE.—(Div. III) Distance: 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.

Terms for Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners, after 31st March 1932, once, 7 lbs.; twice, 12 lbs.; oftener 16 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Raza Khan 9-3; Defender 9-2; Karam Allah 8-13; Sa'ada II 8-10 Jahan Ara 8-8; Layik Beg 8-8; Al Hazar 8-8; Queen Singer 8-5; Blue Bird 8-4; Red Flower 7-13; Abdul Malik 7-13; Rajput 7-13; Jassam Beg 7-13; Goodbye 7-13; Diwan 7-13; Alladin 7-3; English Star 7-3.

4th Race (3-45 p. m.)

THE CAIRO HANDICAP.—(Div. II.) Distance: 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Shaiban 9-0; Victor 8-12; Saduzaman 8-10; Blue Star 8-10; Banco 8-8; Wazir Pasha 8-7; Suhama 8-6; Madhi 8-5; Maarib 8-5; Happy King 8-4; Molly King 7-10; Argonaut 8-3; Shogat Aziz 8-1; Aslan Beg 8-0; Punjab 7-12; Mansfield 7-12; Azroom 7-10; Saint Fortunat 7-10; The Cypher 7-9; Injeman II 7-7; Hamdi 7-4.

5th Race (4-15 p. m.)

THE LEOPARDSTOWN PLATE.—Distance: 1-1|4 miles.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Castleton 9-2; Carnelian 8-12; Ramah 8-7; Dalymount Park 7-12; Galumph 8-2; Phare 8-1; Tohunga 8-0; Monreale 7-12; Hero Worship 7-0.

6th Race (4-45 p. m.)

THE HADAPSUR PLATE.—Distance: 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Miss Mount 9-7; De Beers II 9-4; Glenlinnhe 9-4; Mountgarret 9-3; Tomtit 8-11; Tinder Gee 9-0; Solomon's Seal 7-11; Santon 8-11; The Clown 8-9; Philip Sydney 8-5; James Grieve 8-4; Geneva 8-4, Insomnia 8-3, Flying Major 8-2; Little Greek 8-0; Thaxted 7-13; Over 7-12; Drama 7-8; O.B.E. 7-0; Roseville 6-12; Toy Girl 6-12.

7th Race (5-15 p. m.)

THE CHEVELEY HANDICAP.—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Winner, Rs. 9,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 1,500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Masked Jester 9-0; Highness 8-2; Buland 8-3; Risque 8-3; Celebrator 8-0; Garcon 7-10; Trelawne 7-7.

8th Race (5-45 p. m.)

THE SWINDON PLATE.—Distance: 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for horses in Class III.

Arthur 9-0; Sabrino 8-13; On Time 8-12; Golden Trail 8-8; Arran Comrade 8-6; Superlative 8-6 Draughtsman 8-5; Young Bachelor 3-4; Galactic 7-12; Dios 7-10; Silverton 7-8.

9th Race

THE CAIRO HANDICAP.—(Div I.) Distance: 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,400; third, Rs. 600.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Al Hamil 9-7; Vershan 9-5; Watchmaker 8-9; Pasha 8-6; Hijran 8-5; Funny Face 8-5; Anchor 7-0; Saifuldowla 8-4; Tennyson 8-2 Gunboat Jack 8-2; Rushdi 7-12; Sumoom 7-11; Zoolum 7-10; Nazam 7-9; Square Deal 7-5; Jai Bhawani II 7-2; Black King 7-0.

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CUP

Draw For Fourth Round To Be Played On January 27

LONDON. Jan. 15.

The following is the draw for the Football Association Cup (fourth round) to be played on January 27: Millwall Vs. Leicester; Tottenham vs. Westham; Tranmere vs. Liverpool or Fulham; Workington vs. Preston; Hull vs. Manchester City; Manchester United or Portsmouth vs. Grimsby; Arsenal vs. Crystal Palace; Birmingham vs. Charlton; Bristol City or Derby vs. Wolverhampton; Burnley or Bury vs. Swansea; Chesterfield or Aston Villa vs. Sunderland or Middesbrough; Plymouth or Huddersfield vs. Southampton or Northampton; Chelsa or West Bromwich vs. Notts Forest; Stoke vs. Blackpool; Brighton vs. Bolton and Oldham vs. Sheffield Wednesday.—Reuter.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA

Lonergan Makes 112 For His Side In Brilliant Style

BRISBANE, Jan. 15.

South Australia to-day made 240 all out. Lonergan contributed 112. He played an innings which was devoid of chance, and in a stay of 156 minutes hit a dozen times to the boundary.

Richardson made 64, while Hornibrook took 4 wickets conceding 43 runs.

Oxenham captured 4 wickets for 56 runs.

Queensland had made 58 for one at the close.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY

Personnel Of Scottish Team To Meet Wales

LONDON. Jan. 15.

The following will constitute the Scottish Rugby Team to play against Wales at Edinburgh on February 2: Brown (London Scottish); Shaw (Glasgow High School); Dick (Cambridge); Lind (Dunfermline, Captain); Fyfe (Cambridge); Jackson (Oxford); Logan (Edinburgh Wanderers); Burnet (West of Scotland); Lambie (Glasgow High School); Rowand (Glasgow High School); Murray (Cambridge); Beattie (Hawick); Stewart (Stewart's College); Thom (London Scottish); Waters (Selkirk). Shaw, Dick, Burnet, Lambie, Murray and Thom are new caps.—Reuter.

EXHIBITION TENNIS AT BEZWADA

Australian Players Form

BEZWADA, Jan. 14.

Fine tennis was witnessed this evening by a large and distinguished gathering on the Andhra Gymkhana courts when the Australian tennis team played exhibition matches:—

The following are the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES.

Jacoby beat D. Poornachander Rao 6—2, 6—3.

Davis beat N. Balachander Rao 6—2, 6—4.

Shohanlal beat Ford 6—3, 6—4.

Stephen beat K. Brahmananfa Rao 7—5, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

N. Venkatarao and S. Narayana Rao beat Davis and Jacoby 6—4, 6—3.

Ford and Stephen beat Sohanlal and D. Poornachander Rao 6—2, 6—2.—A. P.

JARDINE OUT TO BAG TIGER

Marriott's Spell Of Luck With Big Game

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE, Jan. 16.

Although Jardine had bagged a lion at Junagad in November, he was not so far got a tiger. At present in company with Maharajkumar of Vizianagaram he, on his third attempt, was after a game of that species. One member of the M.C.C. team however who has had a spell of good luck with his gun, is C. S. Marriott. He got a good-sized panther at Patiala (whose skin was presented to him at Calcutta by H.H. the Maharajah of Patiala), and now during his recent stay with the Maharaja of Dholpur he bagged a tiger measuring nine feet six inches.

Marriott said that it was a fine specimen with a beautiful coat. He shot it through the heart at the first shot. Marriott, who also has bagged three crocodiles (the biggest of which measured 13 feet) spoke highly of the game at Dholpur, and said he had had a very enjoyable five days' stay there, and H. H. the Maharajah of Dholpur had been a perfect host.

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Sexual Weakness	Brain Fag	Sleeplessness	Headache	Neuralgia
Influenza	Gastric Pains	Exhaustion	Sciatica	Anæmia
Lassitude	Debility	Nerve Shock	Maternity	Mental
	Indigestion	Rheumatism	Weakness	Exhaustion

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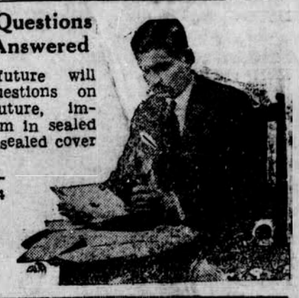

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ARE BEST

Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

ENTRIES FOR SATURDAY'S RACES

Eighteen Competitors In Newbury Plate Of 1¼ Miles

The following are the entries for the 13th day of Bombay Winter Meeting, on Saturday, January 20.

THE NEWBURY PLATE. Distance —1-1|4 miles.

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Spinners Cottage, Highness and Masked Jester.

Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P D. Bolton's Castleton.

Mr. Diamond's Lochmore.

Mrs. L. Musry's Bucentaur.

H. H. Maharaja of Idar's Corcy.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Celebrator.

H. H. Aga Khan's Buland.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Myron.

The Thakore Saheb Wadhwan and Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's Lis.

Mr. Kelso's Centoi.

Mr. Eve's Pharaoh III and Carnelian.

Messrs. L. S. Lalvani and K. S. Malkani's Galumph.

Nawabzada Fakrulmul's Glenalmond.

Mrs. M. Clarke's Ramah and Dalymount Park.

THE YARMOUTH PLATE. Distance.—1 mile.

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's On Time.

Mr. E. S. Godfrey's Message.

Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's Heremia.

Mr. A. Higgins' Martin Place.

Mr. Diamond's Greek Glen.

Mr. D. M. Mistry's Custodian.

Mr. W. Evans' Galactic.

Mr. C. A. Laing's Sliverton.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Berrydale and Former.

Mr. Kelso's Jelal Shah.

Mr. Habib H. Mitha's Lady Brendan (late Serviette).

Hon'ble Sir H. M. Mehta's Ternlet and Red Astrachan.

Capt. J. A. C. O'Hara and Major C. M. Foster's Golden Cross.

Messrs. J. Reynold and J. T. Rogers' Goolash.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's Dr. Strabismus and Facino.

Mr. J. A. Wadia's Picaro.

Messrs. S. C. Ghosh and Darbari Lal's Tohunga.

Mr. Eve's Knockdon, Ballintoy and Superlative.

Mr. Roman's Turlogh and Dandy Brush.

Mrs. M. Clarke's Nyasa.

The Chief of Bajana's Greek Burn.

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE. Distance.—6 furlongs.

H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's On Time and Sweetie.

Mr. E. S. Godfrey's Tan.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Staff Officer.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Poor Balrn.

Mr. W. Evans' Neguac.

H H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Former Rajpyari and Grand Raja

The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and Lt.Col. Zorawar Singh's Raghuleer.

Major C. M. Stewart's Single Star.

Mr. A. Hooseinbhai's Mullingatawny.

Mr. Kelso's Fairford, and Moti Koh.

Mr. C. B. Farrar and The Raja of Nazargunj's Lovely One.

Mr. Eve's Woven, Grecian and Hollywood Nights.

Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee Jnr's Draughtsman.

Mr. Gem's Achieve Grecian and Orb.

THE CONSOLATION HANDICAP. —Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. R. V. Gove's Hatless.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Savitri.

Capt. E. A. Elgee and Mr. G. V. Williamson's Inniskilling.

Brigadier R. C. R. Hill's Uptojinks.

Mrs. J. E. Malone's Kilfinane.

Mrs. W. Buckley's Thornham.

H. H. Maharaja of Idar's Dry Sand.

Mr. C. A. Murad's Willow Glove.

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Redress.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Jayakumar II (late Stepping Along).

Mr. P. B. Avasia's Belle of York.

Mr. J. A. Wadia's Cheer Up.

Mr. Darbari Lal's Witch Music and Over.

Mr. M. C. Patel's Thaxted.

Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Cartoon.

Mr. Eve's Silver Lady II, Insomnia and Knight at Arms.

Mr. C. Temoolji's Flying Major

Mr. K. S. Malkani's Daftrum.

Mr. Gem's Alesia II.

Mr. Roman's Chapel.

Messrs. K. A. Hilaly and Moosa M. Hoosein's Bachelor's Bess.

Mr. N. E. Raymond's Pomagne and Solomon's Seal.

THE MAIDEN PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's Torch Dance and Honeysuckle.

Mr. C. H. Northmore's Granite.

Mr. Eve's Sanguine.

Raja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur's Chantry.

Mr. L. S. Lalvani's Balrem.

Messrs. A. Rozario and Byramjee Rustomjee, Jnr.'s Cruiser.

Mr. Gem's Watchmaker.

(This race is declared void.)

THE KHANDALA PLATE. Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Red Flower.

Mr. A. A. Ali bin Talib's Al Amira.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's Prince Charlie.

Mr. J. A. Wadia's Elhadi.

Mr. Y. R. Sarsam's Defender.

Mr. Mahomed Abdulla's Laffy.

Mr. Mahomed Khanlan's Sabbar.

Mr. K. A. Hilaly's Taimurlung.

Mr. D. D. Chawan's Baharnoor.

Mr. H U. Oswal's Hitler.

Mr. H. S. Rustomji's Aladdin.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Mal Allah and Copper King II.

Mr. S. E. E. Sassoon's Crown and Nayazi.

Mr. Hamad Muhammad's Fetouh al Khair, Amalfi II and English Star.

Mr. Jassim Mahomed Esmail's Dhuboon and Riza.

Mr. P. J. Mehta's Par Avion II.

Mrs. P. C. Daver's Kurdi.

Mr. Abdul Fatah Jumard's Al Mandoob.

Mr. A. R. Obaid's Rolls Royce.

Brigadier General H. R. Headlam's Hush Hush and Who's Who.

Mr. A. Lookmanji's Breach.

Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's Sa'ada II.

Mr. A. H. Hedeshizada's Goolab.

Mr. Ahmed bin Mahmood's Safi al Muiuk and Asdashir.

Mr. J. R. Kasperkhan's Blue Bird.

Hoosein Alwan's Karam Allah.

Mr. Syed Esmail's Layik Beg.

Mr. Syed Mustapha's Nussrat Pasha.

Mr. F. A. Banaji's Ferdinand.

Mr. Ahyid Khadevi's White House.

Mr. Raouf Effendi al Fadhli's Istaklal.

THE DELHI PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Nawabzada Yemin- ul- mulk's Victor.

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Fiery Face and Shiniar.

Mr. J. A. Wadia's Injeman II.

Mr. M. C. Patel's Square Deal and Happy King.

Mr. G. Burby's Hayar.

Mr. Haji Rajub's Mansfield.

Mr. E. D. Pandole's Hamdi.

Mr. M. Dalla'c Aslan Beg.

Haji Abdulla Mana and Mr. D. D. Chawan's Murat.

Mr. Ali Haji Hassoun's Nickel.

Mr. Sayid Mahomed's Vita.

Mr. H. R. Somekh's Malik Beg.

Mr. Arnold's Mumrih.

Mr. Ahmed Vali's Misyer.

Mr. Moosa Hoosein's Humsiyan

Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Buick, Danger and Shogat Aziz.

Mr. N. Rupchand's Muayad.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

The Maiden Plate having been declared void, the following Race has ben framed for this Day:—

THE COLLINWOOD PLATE. Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500 third, Rs. 250.

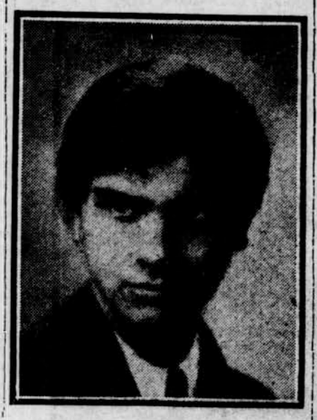
For Maiden Arabs landed on or after 1st July 1933, direct from the country of foaling, and that have not won a race since landling.

W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply.)

Allowance.— Ponies 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Distance.—6 furlongs.

Entry to close at 10 a.m. to-day Tuesday, 16th January, 1934 Forfeit, etc., as per programme for this day.



Mr. G. Dassani, is proceeding on a lecture tour for the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and speaking on the historical aspect of Rajputana. Twenty photographers will accompany him to Rajputana to illustrate his lectuers.

MORE WIND-UP ORDERS

Judge Passes Orders In Chambers For Three Mills

Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court passed an order directing three of the Currimbhoy group of companies to be wound up.

The order was made in respect of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd., the Pearl Mills Ltd., and the Ebrahimbhoy Pabani Mills Ltd.

The Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd were the petitioning creditors of the first company. Their petition was granted by the judge who confirmed the appointment of the Official Liquidator who was already provisionally appointed.

On the petition of the Provident Investment Co., the judge ordered the other two companies to be wound up, and appointed the Official Liquidator to carry out the winding-up proceedings.

The orders were made in chambers.

DECCAN COLLEGE BUILDING

To Be Sold Over To Sir C. Jehangir

POONA, Jan. 15

It is understood that the buildings of the Deccan College which is one of the most premier and oldest educational institutions in the Bombay Presidency and which the Government propose to close down by the end of this academical year are being sold over to Sir Cowasji Jehangir for a consideration of over four lakhs of rupees.

It is learnt that a Parsi Public School on the lines of those in England will be accommodated there. It is further reported that a provisional sale-deed has been prepared in respect of this transaction.—United Press.

The Gymkhana of the college, which is no however a Government concern. is to be converted into a recreation Club and the old Boys' Association of the college is going to have it. The boat club of the Gymkhana wil then go to this club.—United Press.

SEVERAL MEMBERS WALK-OUT

Kurla Board Discusses Commissioner's Letter

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, Jan. 16.

Several walk-out marked the proceedings of the General Board last evening, when the suggestions made by the Commissioner, Central Division, were being discussed at the special meeting of the Kurla municipality.

Mr. M. N. Pyarkar presided.

The Municipal secretary Mr. R. B. Phadke's application for 28 months' leave preparatory to retirement proved a bombshell to the members of the opposition. The significance of the eleventh hour more was known to the latter only after a resolution was moved by Mr. Vallimahomed, a member of the majority party, to the effect that Mr. Akbar Yarkhan, whose retention as Municipal Engineer was objected to by the Commissioner, be transferreed to the post of the Secretary rendered vacant by the latter's application for long leave preparatory to retirement on grounds of failing health.

When the president ruled out the points of order raised by Messrs. D. R. Mokash and M. J. Bhathena as to whether the secretary's application, notice of which was not given to the members prior to the motion, had any bearing on the Commissioner's letter under consideration. Mr. Bhathena, followed by two other members, left the meeting alleging that the proceedings were carried on "on illegal lines".

TWO MEMBERS WALK-OUT.

It so happened that while Mr. Mokashi was still moving an amendment to the effect that Mr. Akbar Yarkhan be relieved from the next day after giving him three months' salary in lieu of notice and the vacancy for engineer's post be advertised in the "Times of India," the "Bombay Chronicle" and in each of the Gujerati, Marathi and Urdu papers, and the Secretary's post be given to Mr. Mirza, (on leave), the time limit fixed for termination of meeting had already passed, whereupon Mr. C. N. Kalyankar moved adjournment of the house in view of the general board's previous resolution, but when it was declared lost, the mover along with another councillor left the meeting in protest.

Mr. Mokashi, who had no other alternative, stayed on, along with his seconder, to complete the dictation of his amendment. When votes were taken the amendment was lost, the proposer and seconder only having voted for in addition to a third vote from Mr. Reuben, personal assistant to the Collector.

Then came the last walk-out from the remaining two members of the opposition, who left the meeting on the defeat of their adjournment motion proposed on the ground that the time limit (8-30 p.m.) had been exceeded by over 30 minutes.

MAJORITY CARRY DAY.

The opposition having cleared the ground the majority party carried the day by passing three more resolutions pertaining to the suggestions in that letter by the Commissioner.

In the first resolution it is stated hat the Municipality was not aware of the Collector's recommendation regarding the dismissal of Mr. Akbar Yarkhan, the Municipal Engineer. However, as the Commissioner objected to his retention in that post the municipality transferred him to the post of the secretary and the post of the engineer advertised. The resolution further grants leave to Mr. Phadke for 28 months prior to retirement.

RESOLUTIONS.

(2) "As the Commission requires the Municipality to frame rules for creating of several posts, the Collector of the Bombay Suburban District be requested to furnish this municipality with draft rules for the purpose."

(3) "The Chief officer be requested to issue notices to the councillors, if any, who are in arrears of the municipal dues payable by them ending March 31, 1933".

(4) "The chief officer be requested to supply the necessary information, regarding the arrears till July next, to the Government as asked for in para 4 of the Commissioner's letter.

The meeting was then adjourned to Saturday next for consideration of other items on the agenda.

GOAN'S WIFE ENTICED AWAY

Police Make Two Arrests At Forjett Street

The story of how the demand of Rs. 100 from Jack Pinto, to point out the place where his wife, who had been enticed away from his protection, had been confined, led to the arrest of Lawrence Pinto, a Goan, and Gulam Hussain Abid Hussain, a Muslim, was narrated before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay on Monday, when the police applied for a remand of the suspects to enable them to complete their investigations.

DISAPPEARED WITH MONEY.

The complainant Jack Pinto, was residing with his wife Rita at Carnac Road. He found that his wife had suddenly disappeared with cash and jewellery of the value of about Rs. 1,200, and that she had also taken away the Bank Pass showing a credit balance of Rs. 1,600 in her name. The complainant made exhaustive inquiries to find Rita but failed.

He then lodged a complaint at the Princess Street Police Station.

The complainant alleged that Gulam Hussain came to him and offered to point out the place where his wife was confined if he was paid Rs. 100.

POLICE TRACE WIFE.

The complainant immediately informed the police, who arrested Gulam Hussain. As a result of a statement made by him Rita was traced living at Forjett Street and Lawrence Pinto was also arrested. All the cash had been spent and a part of the jewellery had been pledged.

The Magistrate ordered the suspects to be released on bail.

FATALLY ASSAULTS WIFE

Accused Sentenced To 5 Years For Culpable Homicide

Gangaram Asana, a Hindu youth, was sentenced to 5 years' R. I. by Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court Sessions on the jury finding him guilty of culpable homicide.

The accused was residing at Maruti's Chawl, Parel, with his two wives who used to support him by making biddies. He suspected that Narsoobai, one of his wives, had practised black art on him in order to do away with him.

On October 17th last, the accused, in a fit of rage, caught hold of Rajoobai, the other wife, and assaulted her with a curry stone. Narsoobai, who went to her rescue, was also assaulted. The latter was seriously wounded and died immediately.

Mr. Rustom F. S. Talyarkhan, for the defence, urged that the accused was of unsound mind. But the Medical officer in charge of the House of correction where the accused was kept under observation had certified that he was in a fit state of mind.

Montreal.—After missing for nearly four weeks the aeroplane party consisting of four persons who were going to a new home and were reported to be missing in the frozen North arrived safely at their destination, Port Harrison.—Reuter.

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Nizam's Subjects Organise Themselves

Miss Padmaja Naidu And Others Take Lead In Mulki Movement

(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Jan. 13.

The Mulki Movement of Hyderabad is now taking a definite shape.

Miss Padmaja Naidu; Mr. Abul Hasan Syed Ali, M. L. C. and Municipal Councillor; Mr. B. Ram-Kishna Rao B. A. LL. B., President Andhra Association; Mr. Srinavas Rao Sharma Bar-at-law (representing the Maharashtra group of public workers) and Mr. Syed Abid Hasan, organiser of the Movement have issued a circular to all public workers and organisations, officials as well as non-officials forwarding a draft of their creed and requesting the addressees to send their views and criticism.

The Covering note reads thus.—

It is generally felt that an organisation, representative of all classes and communities in Hyderabad should be formed to keep alive the enthusiasm created by the Mulki Movement and to utilise it for healthy and constitutional purposes.

But before any such organisation is created, it is essential to determine what exactly it will stand for, what its outlook will be towards the various internal and external problems that confront us to-day; in short, what will be the crede of the organisation. That determined the immediate objectives of the organisation will have to be formulated and the organisation brought into being.

To enable the sponsors of the Mulki Movement to formulate the creed and the objects of the Association, a draft is submitted herewith for their careful scrutiny and expression of views and criticisms, so that a final draft may subsequently be prepared and approved in a regular meeting.

Almost every one of us feels that all is not well with this State, that things are not what they should be and can be and that some thing must be and can be done or undone to improve the existing state of affairs. Do let us know what exactly you mean by 'something' and help us to form an organisation for that purpose.

The proposed organisation is, for the purpose of this circular, tentatively named "The Nizam's Subjects' League."

THE NIZAM'S SUBJECTS' LEAGUE

This league declares its unflinching loyalty to the Asaf Jahi House and believes that the desire of the people of the Indian States to maintain in tact the princely order in all its dignity and prestige is not inconsistent with their desire to rise to their full stature as a self-respecting and liberty-loving people.

This league believes that the preservation of the aristocracy, the Samasthans and Jagirs as historical and cultural entities need not constitute an impediment in the path of the people's progress. Members of this class can be a great source of strength to the State as a political entity and add considerably to its prestige and dignity. They are expected to be imbued with the ideals of service and sacrifice—service of the people and sacrifice, if need be, for the sake of the throne.

This league declares that the privilege of serving the State, the privilege of profiting by the economic resources of the State and the privilege of shaping the administrative policies of the State belongs to the sons of the soil, otherwise known as 'Mulkis,' who should, among themselves, have fair and equal opportunities of service without distinction of caste or creed.

RULE OF LAW

This league declares that all Hyderabadis are equal in the eyes of law, that all Hyderabadies should enjoy the full rights of citizenship—security of person and property, freedom of thought, of speech, of press, freedom to perform one's religious obligations—and that the executive should be made responsible to a legislature, fully representative of the various interests in the State in such a way that no class or community is in a position to dominate over the rest. This league believes in the supremacy of a judiciary independent of the executive.

This league believes that the canker of communalism that is eating into the vitals of the Indian body politic, should not be allowed to take root in our State, and lays down as an article of its faith that progress of the State is only possible on the lines of a united Deccan Nationalism without distinction of caste, creed or sex—all striving for the best interests of the sovereign and the State.

This league believes that in order to promote the cause of Deccani Nationalism and Indian Federalism, Hindustani (the lingua franca of India) should be encouraged and fostered as the common language of Hyderabad.

This league declares, that the economic regeneration of this State can only come through rapid industrialisation. It views with alarm the growing indebtedness of the peasantry and the lower middle classes.

NO RELATIONS WITH CROWN

This league believes that the treaties of the Hyderabad State are with His Majesty's Government in British India and not with the British Crown and that any change in the constitution or personnel of the Government of British India need cause no misgivings to the Hyderabad State so far as its treaty rights and privileges are concerned. The relationship being purely contractual, the mutual rights and obligations flowing from those treaties and the exact nature of the relationship so established can only be ascertained by reference to legal principles.

WHAT IS PARAMOUNTCY!

This leaguc believes that Hyderabad possesses all sovereign powers, except those that have willingly, explicitly and formally been transferred to the East India Company or its successor the present Government of British India. The word 'paramountcy' may be used to describe the obligations of the Government of British India, which arise out of the agreed cession by Hyderabad of certain attributes of its sovereignty viz the conduct of its foreign relations and defence. This league whole-heartedly and unreservedly endorses the claim of His Exalted Highness in his famous letter to Lord Reading viz:—

"Save and except matters relating to foreign powers and policies, the Nizams of Hyderabad have been independent in the internal affairs of their State, just as much as the British Government in British India. With the reservation mentioned by me, the two parties have on all occasions acted with complete freedom and independence in all inter-Governmental questions that naturally arise from time to time between neighbours."

FEDERAL OUTLOOK

The league believes that Federation is the right solution of the Indian problem and that Hyderabad must join it to share the responsibility for the good Government of a united Indian Empire. In joining the Federation, Hyderabad should steer clear of all suspicion that she is doing anything against the best interests of India or is retarding the progress of the country towards its cherished goal of a full-fledged Dominion status. Hyderabad would not jeopardise its own sovereignty and privileges but if entry into the Federal scheme makes sacrifices inevitable, she would agree to none that is not demonstrably in the interests of a United India.

AIMS AND OBJECTS OF THE LEAGUE

To promote goodwill and co-operation between the various classes and communities that owe allegiance to the Nizam of Hyderabad.

To safeguard the constitutional rights and privileges of Hyderabad as a sovereign State.

To secure and safeguard the fundamental rights and privileges of citizenship in Hyderabad and to strive for the establishment of a constitutional form of Government under the aegis of the Asaf Jahi dynasty.

To propagate the creed of the Association and to secure the widest possible support for the same.

SURPRISE AT MR. CHAGLA'S STATEMENT

Mr. R. K. Tamis, one of the members of the Executive Committee, All-Parties Conference, in the course of a statement to the press says:—

"Mr. Chagla's contribution to the press on the proposed All-Parties Conference takes one by surprise, especially when one reads it along with the statement of the Executive Committee of the Conference on the aims and objects for which the Conference is being called. The surprise is still greater when one remembers that Mr. Chagla himself had not a small share as a member of the Executive Committee in framing the statement as it has finally emerged.—A. P.

LAHORE MALL BOMB CASE

Four Hindu Youths On Trial Under Explosives Act

LAHORE, Jan. 10

At the resumed hearing of the Mall Road Bomb Case against four Hindu Youths, namely Mool-raj, Loharimal, Ramdev and Kuldip Chand under the Explosive Substances Act, two more prosecution witnesses were examined to-day by Shaikh Abdul Hamid, Additional District Magistrate

Abdul Fateh, proprietor of the Indo-European Trading Company, deposed that on the 29th October, at about 7-30 p.m., he was sent for through his motor driver by Khan Sahib Mirza Mirazuddin, Superintendent of Police (C. I. D.), at the Civil Lines Police Station. From there the Khan Sahib took him to Victoria Gate on the Mall and told him that a tonga carrying a bomb would come that side and that he should keep watch on it.

After waiting for about an hour a tonga came there and it was stopped by a traffic constable. Some other police officials were also present on the spot. When the tonga was stopped one of the police officers ordered the two occupants to put their hands up.

A metal box was found in the tonga, and when opened at the Police Station, a bomb was recovered from it.

After recording the evidence of one more witness, the case was adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE DAY CELEBRATION

Sir Gulam Hussain Presides Over Function

The Annual College Day Gathering and Prize Distribution of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics came off on Monday, the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatulla, K C S I. presiding.

WELCOME ADDRESS.

After the welcome recitation a student of the institution there was a representative display of various industries of India.

The Principal of the College, on behalf of the College Day Committee, welcomed the Chairman as an old friend of the College. He believed that it would be in the fitness of things that the President as the Finance Member who was in touch with the Commercial and Financial life of this City and Presidency should be chosen to preside at tht gathering of students engaged in the study of financial and economic questions. He also believed in the wise and statemanlike decision which the Government of Bombay had taken on the recommendations of the Reorganisation Committee along with the chorus of disapproval which greeted its proposal to close down this institution purely on financial grounds although the time had gone when it was necessary to try and convince a sceptical public of the merits and utility of such a College.

ACTIVITIES OF COLLEGE.

Graphically describing the various activities of the college in its various departments like the activities of the staff and the College Platoon in a City which prided itse'f on being the first City in India and which was undoubtedly the nerve-centre of its commercial and industrial life and recording the encomiums heaped on the institution both from eminent men interested in it and those who purely detected its merits, he explained the benefits of the commercial education in its various aspects. Chronicling the needs of the college, its revenue and its expenses, the Principal optimistically remarked that the institution would succeed in its effort to present a balanced budget, although he felt constrained and tempted in the presence of the Hon'ble Finance Member to make requests which would entailed additional grants of expenditure. After making a touching reference to the sad demise of the late Mr. R. M. Joshi the speaker concluded by extending a hearty welcome to the chairman.

"No PROVISION IN ANTICIPATION."

The President thanking the Principal for his warm welcome, called attention to the commercial needs of the country and assured the Principal that he was interested in the College and in its progress. He however, expressed misgivings about the Government's grant of additional expenditure. "The Government cannot provide," the Chairman sind," for future developments in anticipation."

After the distribution of the prizes by the President, the guests were treated to light refreshments and the celebrations were wound up by a Variety Entertainment.

RECORD SITTIN G OF COMMONS

After a sitting of 23 hours without break, the House of Commons rose for the "day." The all-night session was brought about by the discussion on Government's Bill for taking over the Government finances of Newfoundland. Messrs. G. Buchanan, James Maxton and J. MacGovern, M.P.'s, leaving the House on December 15, after the long sitting.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BARISAL

Civic Move For Free Girl's School

BARISAL, Jan. 15.

Dr. Jenkins, special officer in charge of Primary Education, with the Government of Bengal in the Ministry of Education, arrived here yesterday in connection with the scheme of primary education proposed to be adopted by the Barisal Municipality within the Municipal limits of the Barisal town.

The Municipality acquired a plot of land in the centre of the town for a free and compulsory primary boys' school sometimes ago. But funds not forthcoming, the school could not be started. The Municipality some months ago appointed a sub-committee for the considering the proposal and the sub-committee after considering the situation from all points of view concluded that a free primary girls' school in place of a boys' school should be started. This recommendation being adopted by the Municipality was forwarded to the Government.

Dr. Jenkins has come over here to study the situation at first hand and arrive at a decision —United Press.

CHARGED WITH STEALING KALI TEMPLE GOODS

CALCUTAA, Jan. 15.

Khanendra Kundu, Amir Hussain and Deben Ghose were charged before the Deputy Magistrate, Barrackpore, with stealing property worth Rs. 45,000 from the Kali tempel at Dakshineswar on the night of November 24 last.

Four persons, including Benodelal Dutt, proprietor of a well-known firm of jewellers, are charged with possessing the temple property which was stolen. The hearing is proceeding.—United Press.

INTERNATIONAL RUBBER CONFERENCE

HAGUE, Jan. 15.

The International Rrbber Association is meeting in a few days at which it is expected British representatives will be invited to attend and discuss the report of the restriction committee.

It is generally conceded that a definite solution is more remote owing to the difficulties that have arisen from recent negotiations. —Reuter.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Jan. 16.

The weather continuts to be dry over tht country txcept for a few falls of rain South Madras. Pamaban reuorts thret inches, Pamaban reports three inches, drum, half. The temperature remains beolw normal in Northern and Central India and North Deccan. The Western disturbance is passing away Eastwards through Kashmir.

Forecast:—Light local showers of rain or snow may ocrur in Kashmir, and a few falls of rain may recur in South Madras.—A. P.

DEATH ROLL IN KARACHI ZOO

Animals And Birds Succumb To Cold

KARACHI, Jan. 16.

The cold wave has claimed its toll from the Karachi Zoo despite the fact that the Zco authorities had taken precautionary measure to have the bird santuary and several cages to be covered by tarpaulins and provided boxes in animals dens so as to offer protection from itense cold.

Five guinea pigs two rabbits and two gadwal ducks have succumbed Some damage was also caused to flowers and decorative plants which were affected by frost.—A P.

POLICE RAID HOUSES IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16.

Early this morning the C.I.D. police raided several houses at Delhi. it is understood that the search was effected in connection with the forthcoming Independence Day celebration. Nothing incriminating was found and no arrests have been made so far.—United Press.

"CALLED ME KAFIR AND ASSAULTED ME"

Khwaja Ghulam Ahmed's Evidence In "Free Press" Case

At the resumed hearing on Monday before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, of the case in which Maulana Shaukat Ali charged Mr. S. Sadanand, Editor, and Mr. D. N. Nadkarni, Printer and Publisher of the "Free Press Journal," with defamation, Mr. Gulam Ahmed was further cross-examined on the latter he had written to the "Ahrar." Dr. Bapubhai K. Kothari, the Superintendent of the Free Emergency Hospital, deposed to the alleged attack on one of the ambulance vans of the Hospital in which several volunteers received injuries.

VOLUNTEERS IN WHITE "FEZ."

Khwaja Gulam Ahmed in cross-examination described the assault on him by some volunteers in uniform. He said that the volunteers wore a white Fez, white belt and khaki pants and coats. He was told by some of his friends that the Zulfiquar Volunteer Corps of "Pathar" Bunder, wore the uniform described.

He stated that he could not swear that the volunteers who had assaulted him belonged to the Zulfiquar Volunteer Corp. He was, however, definite on the point of the dress worn by the volunteers.

Syed Hassan, counsel for the complainant, asked witness whether he would be surprised to learn that the Zulfiquar Volunteer Corp ceased to exist eight months before the riots commenced.

Witness said he did not know about it. He was also not prepared to contradict the statement that the Zulfiquar Volunteer Corp were not under the control of the Central Muslim Volunteer Board.

"CALLED KAFIR."

Witness said in answer to further questions that he was persuading the Hindus and Muslims on the day in question, to refrain from fighting when he was called a "Kafir" and assaulted by the Muslims because he was helping the Hindus. This concluded the cross-examination of the witness.

ALLEGED ATTACK ON AMBULANCE CAR.

Dr. Bapubhai K. Kothari, the Superintendent of the Free Emergency Hospital, for the defence said that on May 14, an Ambulance car belonging to the hospital was damaged and the volunteers in the van were alleged to have been assaulted by Muslim Volunteers.

He had no personal knowledge of the assault, but as Superintendent-in-Charge of the hospital, the incident was reported to him. He personally attended to the volunteers who were injured. A claim for damages in respec of the Ambulance Van had been awarded by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Witness also showed a photograph of the damage done to the Ambulance Van.

During the riots, pressmen came to the hospital to take details of the injured and of any incidents of interest as news.

The prosecution declined cross-examination of the witness.

LETTER IN "THE CHRONICLE."

Dr. M. S. Gour, was then called and shown the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" dated May 21, 1932 in which a letter addressed by the witness to the Editor was published. He said that the contents of the letter addressed by him had been correctly reproduced in the paper.

Dr. Gour then made an application for his expenses for attending the Court on three occasions.

Further hearing of the case was at this stage adjourned.

Mr. Syed Hasan, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the complainant; Mr. C. N. Kanuga, Advocate, with Mr. G. R. Gadkari, defended the respondents.

DANGER OF KITE FLYING

Boy Falls From Third Floor & Injured

A Hindu lad, who fell from the third floor of a building, when flying a kite, was admitted at the G. T. Hospital on Monday afternoon and detained for treatment.

It appears that Ganghadar Shivram Shet, aged 14, was flying a kite on the terrace of a building in Girgaum, when he lost his balance, and fell to the ground from the third floor. He was immediately picked up and rushed to the G. T. Hospital. The boy's injuries are reported to be not very serious.

SHIKARI'S BID FOR WORLD RECORD

Starts Club-Swinging At Surat

SURAT, Jan. 16

In the presence of a committee formed to supervise the feat of club-swinigng Mr. Ali Husen Asami a shikari commenced to-day to break world's record in 'Club Swinging' at Allarga Wadi.—United Press.

As a measure of economy and administrative convenience, the Meerut District headquarters before the hot weather begins will be moved from Meerut to Dehra Dun, where it will remain throuout the year, according to the Statesman.

"I see you're using that splendid '501' Soap—what made you try it?"

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501 is scientifically manufactured from the purest vegetable oils. It contains no animal fat or harmful chemicals.

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What Future Holds For Labour In India

Clearly There's Room For Optimism, Says Mr. B. Shiva Rao

Mr. B. Shiva Rao, writes in the "Leader."

There is much in the recent history of labour legislation in India to merit an optimistic outlook for the future of Indian workers—to all outward appearances. No-one, however casually or superficially he my study their conditions, will dare to characterize them as satisfactory; thier housing, the squalor of the slum areas, their heavy indebtedness, low wages, lack of education—the picture is indeed dismal, even as the Whitley Commission has drawn it, with the dark spots deftly shaded over. 'But', interwenes the optimist, 'look at the pace with which labour legislation has gone ahead in India under the Montagu reforms; the drastic amendment of the Factories Act, the introduction of workmen's compensation, the recognition of the workers' right to organize trade unions, the repeal of such antiquated measures as the Breach of Workmen's Contract Act in Assam and the Madras Planter's Labour Act; look also at the number of conventions of the International Labour Conference which India, as a concientious member, has ratified.' Then comes this formidable question. 'Is there anything to equal this in the record of any other country, whether a member of the League or not?'

If so much has been possible under the Montagu reforms, with an extremely restricted franchise and a mere handful of nominated members scattered over the various legislatures (only one in the Legislative Assembly and none in the Council of State), is not the future at least much brighter than the present for the worker? In support of this view, one has only to read the recommendations of Lord Lothian's Franchise Committee and compare the franchise and the quantam of representation under the new constitution with those existing at present, to realize that if Labour's claims have not been fu'ly satisfied — but whose are?—at any rate a considerable advance has been registered. For the rest, as the Whitley Commission has rightly pointed out no safeguard for labour can be as effective and wholesome as a sound and actually functioning organisation. Let trade unions grow, and its possibilities for expansion and action are vast.

All this—and more—may be urged in favour of an optimistic outlook; and the description is neither inaccurate nor even exaggerated. But it has a fatal flaw in it; the history of labour legislation in India has been ignored, and no allowance has been made for the forces which compelled in the past action by legislation in this country but judging by present indications seems to be fast exhausting themselves.

LABOUR WELFARE.

From the moment the first cotton mill was established in Bombay until the inauguration of the Montagu Reforms, Manchester and British Chambers of Commerce in general, interested themselves in the welfare of industrial labours in India. To their persistent representations to the India Office, we owe the several inquiries he'd officially into the conditions of labour, textile as well as that engaged to general industry, during the last fifty years and more. Indian capitalists protested strongly against such interference from outside and sometimes with the tacit support of the Government of India.

The war made the first great change in the situation for Indian labour. Mr. Montagu's firm stand for ficsal autonomy for India backed as it was by the report of Lord Selbourne's Joint Committee on the Indian Reform Bill, indicated the need for a radical alteration in tactics. With India going full steam ahead for 'discriminating protection, and the establishment of the ficsal autonomy convention, Lancashire, at any rate the more farsseing men at Manchester, felt that antagonism to the Indian capitalist must give way to the cultivation of friendly relationship. Japaness competition has now pushed that need violently into the forefront and the Lees-Mody agreement is the beginning of a new era of combined action between British and Indian capitalists to fight the common rival from the Far East.

To a certain extent and for some time the loss of this safeguard for Indian labour—Lancashire's jealousy of the capitalist in this country—was more than made up by two other factors, both of recent origin, namely the League of Nations and the sharp rise in prices after the war coinciding with a boom period for industry. The League and its auxiliary organizations have their critics, but in all fairness it must be admitted that Indian labour cannot be too grateful to the moral pressure which Geneva has steadily exerted on the Government of India. The result is to be seen in the number of Conventions ratified—not indeed as many as a champion of labour interests could wish, but far more than any other members of the League ca claim to their credit. But the question is, will, th, nternat'o nal Labour Organization receive the same respect as it has had in the past?

— LEAGUE'S INFLUENCE.

The prestige of the League has sunk low in recent years, and with it, inevitably that of its auxiliaries. Japan has no further use for the League and this will have its reactions on the future Government of India. It will be a race hereafter in Asia for lowering costs of production; and with all her handicaps, the lack of scientific methods, general inefficiency, etc., India is bound ultimately to beat Japan, if only because her population is increasing so rapidly that to talk of maintaining any standard of living, however low, is sheer nonsense. Is proof wanted? Wait outside the gates of any factory in India and watch the crowds clamouring for work, on any wages, and the proof is overwhelming.

What can organization do if the foundations are sinking? British industrialists can no longer afford to look inside an Indian factory and he will be a bold man to-day who will offer Geneva as a substitute. India must turn its eves to the rapidly emerging new factors—Japan's ruthlessly competitive methods and the astonishing growth of population in India. If behind those eyes there is any capacity for reflection clearly there is no room for optimism.

Mr. Manu Subedar has been elected Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for the current year.

WORKERS' DEMANDS

Mr. Joshi's Resolution Secures First Place In Ballot

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15.

As a result of the ballot held to-day to determine priority of the non-official resolutions, tabled for the forthcoming sessions of the Legislative Assembly, the motion by Mr. N. M. Joshi, seeking the protection of workers in the country against unemployment and reduction of wages has secured the first place.

Resolutions relating to unemployment among the educated youths and the abuse and evasion of the Sarda Act, sponsored by Maulana Shafi Dawoodi and Mr. Lalchand Navalrai, came second and third respectively in order. Mr. K. P. Thampan's resolution, recommending the starting of a workshop on uptodate lines for the manufacture of Locomotive-engines and Diwan Bahadur Ramaswami Mudaliar's resolution urging recognition of claims by Indian Christian community for adequate representation in services occupied fourth and the fifth positions respectively.

LAND MORTGAGE BANKS.

Among other resolutions ballotted to-day are: one from Bhai Parmanand, stressing the need of equalisation of excise and import duties on kerosene and other mineral oils. Another resolution ballotted to-day is by Kunwar Ismail Alikhan, urging the introduction of legislation for the establishment of Land Mortgage Banks, recommending the raising of the price-level of agricultural products.

On January 30, the first day for the disposal of resolutions, the resolution of Kumar Gopikaraman Roy seeking to redress the grievances of passengers travelling by the Assam-Bengal Railway will be taken up first.—United Press.

CHILD WITH TWO HEADS!

DELHI (By Mail.)

A strange male child was born to the wife of a Hindu shopkeeper in Ambala Cantonment, writes the Ambala correspondent of a Delhi daily.

The child, which lived only for a short time, had two heads, two faces, four hands, four legs, and everything double excepting abdomen and chest which were single. Some people think that the child was a joint twin.

The child died after a short time; the mother is all right.

GODREJ'S SANDAL SOAP

USE GODREJ'S SANDAL SOAP

But do not let its name mislead you into believing that the soap is made of sandalwood oil.

Soap can never be made of sandalwood oil which is a volatile oil. Soaps can be made only of what are called "fixed" oils like Cocoanut, Groundnut, etc., or of animal fats. After the soap is made of such oils or fats, a few drops of sandalwood oil are added to it and it is called SANDAL SOAP ! !

Similarly some makers add to the soap a few drops of glycerine and call it Glycerine Soap! Most of the so-called Sandal and Glycerine soaps, Indian as well as foreign, are made of low grade animal fats. All classes of Godrej's Toilet Soaps are guaranteed to be made of high class Indian Vegetable Oils.

A German Skin Specialist, Herr Karl Lusurtze Writes:—

"I have devoted years to the study of human skin and have found that soaps made of animal fats are very injurious to it. Having read in an Indian Paper in Munich, Germany, an advertisement of Godrej's Toilet Soaps claiming that they were made exclusively of vegetable oils, I got out a quantity of No. 1 soap and after a three months' personal use and subsequent chemical tests, I unhesitatingly give it the place of honour as a health and beauty soap. As a hair wash it can rank with the best soaps. Its daily use should form an item of every lady's toilet. I specially lay stress on its qualities as a deodorant of offensive perspiration so worrying to many a female beauty. Several ladies to whom I recommended the soap are highly gratified especially with regard to the hair they prize so much."

The Well-Known French Jeweller, Mon. Joseph Van Pragg Doing Business In Bombay And Paris Says:—

"My skin is very sensitive. I have used the best of European and American Soaps, but I find Godrej's to be better than all those soaps, and I am taking Godrej's soap with me to Paris for use while in Europe."

Major Dickinson, Government Chemical Analyser Says:—

"GODREJ'S SOAPS ARE PERFECT IN ALL RESPECTS."

Appreciative testimonials have been received from men like Poet Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. Annie Besant, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas & Sir Fazalbhai Currimbhai.

Cheaper soaps than Godrej's toilet soaps have hitherto not been made anywhere in the world. The comparative high prices of No. 1 & 2 Soaps are owing to the addition of extract of benzoin and other substances known for their beneficial effect on the skin.

Sole Agents:—

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121, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST PRINCES PROTECTION BILL

Indian States People Mobilise Forces At Delhi

The Secretary of the Indian States People's Conference sends the following for publication:—

The Indian States People's Conference has resolved to continue its struggle against the proposed Princes Protection Bill upto the last stage of i s passage or rejection by the Central Legislature.

Public opinion within and without the S ates has already expressed itself against the obnoxious measure which if passed into law, is sure to restrict constitutional agitation of and on behalf of the States people for bringing about reforms into the present system of personal rule prevailing in the States.

BAIT FOR FEDERATION

But it appears the Government of India have already promised this sort of protection to the Princes in order to pave the way for the coming Federation. The Government will naturally try their utmost to get this Bill passed into law. The Sta es people have thus only to rely upon the votes of those sympathetic members of the Legislative Assembly who have a soft corner for the dumb millions of suffering humanity in the States.

The Special Sess on of the Indian State's People's Conference, which is to be held at Delhi in the next month at the time when the Legislative Assembly will be considering the Princes Protection Bill, will be thus an impor ant session in this respect.

This session will give a unique opportunity both to the Government and the members of the Central Legslature to s udy at close quarters the conditions prevailing in the States and it will cer ainly require them all to ponder for a while on the results which the passage of such a Bill will create.

Sjt. Amritlal D. Sheth, the General Secretary of the Conference is at Delhi for the last ten days. The leading Delhi journalists gave him a tea party, discussed States People's problems with him and assured their full support to the forthcoming sessions.

Gujerati merchants and leading workers of the Punjab States have extended their co-operation to him in his work. Sjt. Sheth had important conversations last week with Prof. Indra, Sjt. B. Das M. L. A. and some local leaders in connection with the forthcoming Princes Protection Bill and the Delhi Sessions of the Conference It is understood that during the sessions the workers of the Conference will have discussions with prominent members of the Assembly, who will acquaint themselves with the viewpoints of the States people relating to the Princes Protection Bill.

APPEAL TO STATES PEOPLE

Sjt. Jainarayan Vyas Provincial Secretary of Rajputana and Punjab States, and Baba Narsinhdas Secretary of the Bikaner Political Case Committee are to take charge of the Reception Committee office at Delhi, while Sjt Amritlal Sheth will carry on propaganda work outside Delhi. It is understood that delegates from Rajputana, Punjab and Kathiawar will attend the Conference in good numbers.

I appeal to the States people to attend the Delhi sessions and contribute their might in making it a success.

APPEAL AGAINST CAPITAL SENTENCE

Murder Of Muslim Lad In Revenge For Brother's Death

LAHORE, Jan. 10

That the accused murdered a Muslim lad of 17 with the motive of taking revenge for the murder of their brother, who was done to death some sixteen months ago, was the theory put forward to-day by the prosecution before a Division Bench of the Lamore High Court consisting of Mr. Justice Bakshi Tekchand and Mr. Justice Agha Haider when the appeal of Mohd Khar (19) a sepoy of the 3/2nd Punjab Regiment, Nowshehra, his brother Mohammed Hussain and cousin Nur Hussain, residents of a village in Jhelum District who had been awarded capital punishment on a murder charge, were heard.

The story for the prosecution was that about 16 months ago a brothed of the accused Mohammed Khan and Mohammed Hussain was done to death by four persons. Amongst the assailants was one Mehdi, father of Mian Mohammed (deceased). The accused were found guilty and sentenced to four years rigorous imprisonment each.

The brothers of the murdered youth it was alleged, appeared to have considered teh sentence inadequate and planned to take their full measure of revenge on Mehdi or his son. Following their plan the two brothers and their cousin, armed with spears and other weapons, attacked Mian Mohammed while he was ploughing his field. The accused were subsequently arrested and all of them were awarded capital punishment.

The appeal was argued to-day by Dr. Mohammed Alam, counsel for the appellants, while Khan Sahib Shaikh Din Mohammed, Assistant Legal Remembrancer represented the Crown.

Arguments were still proceeding when the Court rose for the day. —A. P.

Lahore.—A daring dacoity in the house of a Muslim Teli (oilman) in a village within the jurisdiction of Kanganpur Police Station, Lahore district, is reported to have been committed early yesterday morning as a result of which two inmates were injured and cash and ornaments worth about Rs. 600 were removed. —A.P.

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EIGHT YEARS' R. I. FOR LAD

Magistrate Passes Terrific Sentence For Petty Swindles

LAHORE, Jan. 11.

Sentence of an aggregate term of eight years rigorous imprisonment and one year's police surveillance was awarded to-day to a Muslim lad named Gulam Mohammad by Mr. Nasim Hussain, Magistrate, under section 420 I.P.C.

The accused is alleged to have cheated four petty shopkeepers of Lahore. His modus operandi, according to the prosecution, was to visit a shop and ask the shopkeeper to show certain articles. The accused would purchase some articles and would present a currency note for Rs. 10. When taking the balance of the currency note the accused would object to the high price and would take back his note and leave the shop.

Within a few minutes he would again come to the shop and would present half a currency note folded up and leave the shop with the articles. The shokkeepers having examined the note previously presented by the youth, would not examine the "note" now presented and would thus be deceived.—A.P.I.

Lahore.—It is reported that two Sikhs jat of a village in Gurdaspur District, armed with sharp weapons, fell upon two peasants while the latter were cultivating their fields, and inflicted fatal injuries. The alleged assailants after the outrage, tried to escape, but were chased and overpowered.—A.P.

MERRY "ID"!

MUSLIM COMRADES!

Here is—

SAROJ PRESENTS SUPERB ENTERTAINMENT at

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GAFIL MUSAFIR

featuring
SARDAR AKHTAR,
ASHRAF KHAN, IRSHADALLI, etc

YOU SHALL NOT FAIL TO SEE

at

GLOBE TALKIES

Sandhurst Road

BETTER YEAR FOR ... LANCASHIRE COTTON

Annual Losses Fall By £313,009

MANCHESTER, LANCASHIRE, (By Air Mail.)

The Lancashire Cotton Corporation the largest group of cotton-spinning mills in the world-has made a not trading loss of only £69.776 for the year ended October 31, 1933 as against a loss of £382,785 for 1932.

This satisfactory improvement is attributed to a "complete reorganisation of trading methods."

The directors announce that the principal losses were due to the cost of reopening mills which had been closed down and to the expense of maintaining idle mills in a state of efficiency. The actual working mills showed a profit.—Reuter.

Bombay University's Educational Activities

Symposium Of Work Done During Academical Year Of 1932-33

The Syndicate of the Bombay University has paced before the Senate a report of the proceedings of the University for the University Academical year 1932-33, (i.e., from the 1st July 1932 to 30th June 1933). It mentions the principal results of the University Examinations, the award of University Scholarships, Pri es and Medals, and the important academical event of the past year.

After referring to the important events of the year, such as the annual convocation retirement of the Vice-Chancellor, the appointment of the new Vice-Chancellor, distinguished visitors and lecturers, the report proceeds:—

Meetings of Senate:

During the period under review the Senate met three times, in August, 1932, in January 1933, and in June 1933.

Meetings of Academic Council:

The Academic Council met five times during the year. It gave further consideration to the Matriculation and Bifurcation schemes, and passed several amendments in the regulations relating to the various examinations, besides carrying out its usual duties of advising the Syndicate on academic matters, recommending the names of persons for appointment as examiners and prescribing text-books for the different examinations.

The syllabuses in various subjects included in the new Matriculation scheme were finally approved by the Council.

The Academic Council considered the very important question of the periodical inspection of Colleges by Inspection Committees appointed by the Syndicate, and recommended to the Syndicate that the inspection should be carried out once in five years instead of once in three years, and further that the inspection of all Colleges should take place in one and the same year. This recommendation was not, however, accepted by the Syndicate and the Syndicate have decided to continue to hold the triennial inspections of Colleges, as in the past. It has, however, been decided by the Syndicate, on the recommendation of the Academic Council, that definite instructions should be issued to Inspection Committees as to the lines on which they are expected to report.

The Academic Council made important amendments in the regulations relating to the B.A. Examination with a view to making provision for Honours courses in Marathi, Gujarati, Urdu and Kannada.

The Academic Council also amended the regulations relating to the examinations for the Master's degrees in Arts, Science and Agriculture.

In view of the report of the Faculty of Medicine and the regulations relating to postgradcate examinations in Medicine, the Council made certain changes in the constitution of the papers in the M.D. branches relating to Medicine and Midwifery.

A Committee was appointed by the Academic Council at its meeting held in January, 1933 to suggest what improvements could be made in the present system of selection of examiners and to formulate, if possible, certain principles and conventions regarding such selection

Board of Postgraduate Studies.

The Board of Postgradute Studies met four times during the year under report. Its meetings were held on the 19th July, 1932, 29th August, 17th November, and the 22nd March, 1933.

The Board considered from time to time the schemes of postgraduate instruction received from the different centres of postgraduate teaching, and approved the time-tables of lectures prepared by the University teachers in the different centres. The Board was anxious that the Colleges in Bhavnagar and Junagadh should co-operate in the work of postgraduate teaching, as, in the opinion of the Board, neither of the Colleges was ripe for independent work.

Department of Physical Training.

During the year under review the Department of Physical Training continued its activities although the Syndicate had not made up their mind to accept the scheme for Compulsory Physical Training submitted by the Director of Physical Training.

In the first part of the year an experiment in Organized games was made at the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad. The First Year class of the College was divided into small groups and items of Physical Training of smaller types were selected to begin with and each of these groups under a group leader was scheduled to participate in these items by rotation. The College gymkhana expressed its willingness to adopt this new activity of First Year class as one of its department. The group leaders also showed great keenness in carrying out their duties. The Director of Physical Training was at Ahmedabad organizing the whole work. In his absence to work continued for sometime, but was not renewed during the second term. This was apparently for lack of local leadership.

This experiment proved very conclusively that to carry on any type of Physical Training activity in any College, the College must have on its staff a part-time or a full-time Physical Instructor of Professorial grade who can command respect from the students.

Matriculation Examination.

A reference was made in the last year's report to the Senate's accepting an amendment of Ordinance No. 149 so as to make the Matriculation Examination commence on the third Monday in March from the year 1933. The Matriculation Examination of 1933 was however held in the month of April as hitherto, and the Heads of schools were addressed on the subject with a view to ascertaining their opinions regarding the change. In view of the opinions expressed by them it was decided to rescind the Ordinance and to hold the Examination in April as in previous years.

In response to the desire of the public for further facilities to candidates appearing from various parts of the Presidency for the Matriculation Examination, two new centres, namely, at Dhulia and Sholapur, were opened this year. The centres attracted as many as 338 and 605 candidates respectively.

The total number of schools on the register at present is 372, as against 359, last year. As stated above fourteen additional schools were recognized during the year, but the name of one school was removed from the list as its recognition was not renewed.

Departments of Economics and Sociology:

The number of 47 post-graduate students belonging to different Arts Colleges in the City who attended lectures in the Departments was 47. Out of this number 32 attended lectures in Economics and 15 in Sociology. As usual, each member of the Staff delivered two lectures a week, so as to cover during the year, half of the M.A. course in Economics and Sociology. Difficulties arising out of the lectures were discussed in seminars or with individual students.

Of the successful Matriculation candidates 6,428 were Hindus, 400 Parsis, 315 Indian Christians, 430 Mahomedans, 36 Jews, 26 Europeans and Anglo-Indians and 4 Sikhs. Four hundred and eighty-six of the successful candidates were ladies (276 Hindus, 95 Indian Christians, 83 Parsis, 9 Mahomedans, 11 Jews and 12 Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

M.SC. EXAMINATION (BY THESIS) JULY 1932.

8 candidates submitted theses for the examination, 7 in the Chemistry Branch, 6 from the Royal Institute of Science, and 1 from the Ranade Industrial and Economic Institute, Poona and 1 in the Botany Branch from the Royal Institute of Science and all of them passed the examination (including 5 with distinction 4 in Chemistry and 1 in Botany). 1 of the successful candidates were Hindus and one was an Indian Christian.

In the M. Sc. Examination (by thesis) October 1932), there were 13 candidates who had submitted theses for the examination (3 in the Physics Branch, 6 in the Chemistry Branch, 3 in the Botany Branch, and 1 in the Zoology Branch, 12 candidates (including 8 with distinction) passed the examination.

M.Sc. EXAMINATION (BY THESIS) MARCH, 1933.

There were 11 candidates at the examination (2 in the Physics branch, and 9 in the Chemistry branch).

M. Sc. EXAMINATION (BY THESIS) JUNE 1933.

There were 10 candidates 6 in the Chemistry Branch, (1 from Wilson, 1 from Royal Institute of Science, 3 from Indian Institute of Science and 1 from Ranade Industrial Institute) and 4 in the Botany Branch, all from the Royal Institute of Science.

In the M. Sc. Examination (Mathematics), April 1933, there were 22 candidates registered for the Examination in Mathematics, 10 in Group A and 12 in Group B, of whom 12 passed (6 in Group A and 6 in Group B including one with distinction), 9 failed and one had his admission cancelled.

In Examination for the degree of B.Ag. (March 1933), out of 140 candidatets sent up the College of Agriculture, Poona, 87 appeared for the whole examination and 53 in Botany and Plant Pathology only, of whom 77 (including 57 in the second class and 20 pass) passed the whole examination, 49 passed in Botany and Plant Pathology, 3 in the Botany only, 3 in Plant Pathology only, 6 failed, one was absent and one had his admission cancelled.

'RUN THE EMPIRE FROM SCOTLAND"

Edinburgh Conservatives' Suggestion

MANCHESTER, LANCASHIRE.

(By Mail.)

The Edinburgh representatives to the federation of University Conservatives and Unionists Associations Conference which will be held in Manchester (shortly) are to advocate that the British Empire shall be run from Edinburgh instead of Whitehall.

They have given notice of their intention to present the following notion:—

"That in view of the political equality now enjoyed by the various members of the British Commonwealth of Nations this Conference considers it desirable to have some permanent constitutional machinery for the coordination of Imperial activities, and btlieves that an Imperial Secretariat located in Edinburgh would best serve this purpose."—Reuter.

TRAGEDIES OF RECORD FOG

Railway And Drowning Fatalities

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Eight thousand square miles of fog smothered nearly the whole of the Midlands and the South of England on New Year day.

It was the densest fog experienced for many years and one of the most wide-spread ever known.

All day long tragedies caused by the choking darkness were being reported to the police.

Fifteen people were injured in a railway smash and the rescue work had to be carried out by oil lamps and candle-light.

Eight people walked into a river on their way home—one woman was drowned.

Three people fell in front of trains. One was killed outright and two were seriously injured.

A man walked into a reservoir and was drowned.

It was impossible to see more than five yards ahead in many parts of London and the street traffic was brought to a standstill.

The underground railways were not affected by the fog, but were held up by the hugs crowds of people who were striving to travel by them.

The trains and platforms were so crowded during the period between 5 p. m. and 8 p.m. that the police had to regulate the traffic at several of the main stations in London. Oxford Circus station was closed entirely for some time.

ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS BROKEN

1,098 Divorce Cases Before London Courts

LONDON, (By Mail).

All divorce court records for the Hilary Term (the first law session in any year) since 1921 have been broken by the number of petitions which are to be heard in this year's session (January 11 to the end of March).

The Judges will have to deal with 1,098 cases as compared with only 873 for the same term in 1933.

Among the people concerned in these cases is the eldst son of Lord Dynevor. The Hon. Charles Rhys, a Conservative M.P. He is cited as a co-respondent by Captain Arthur Granville Soames in an action against his wife, Mrs. Hope Mary Soames.

An average of the cases dealt within the Divorce Court reveals that only one marriage in 10,000 in dissolved after the first year, but 10 years is the matrimonial danger-line. At least half the divorce granted concern marriages of ten years or over.—Reuter.

WHAT DO THEY INDICATE?

COMPETITION

1st PRIZE Rs. 500 2nd PRIZE Rs. 200 3rd PRIZE Rs. 100

AND Rs. 200 IN CONSOLATION PRIZES

This competition does not require any elaborate explanation. It is so simple that even school children can solve it with the same chance of success as their more experienced seniors.

WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO

Each of the twenty pictures given INDICATE something. All you have to do is to find out what each picture indicates. For instance, picture No. 13 indicate RESPECT and in the list of clues No. 1 is RESPECT and is the correct answer.

RULES.

1. You will note that all the pictures are numbered as well as the clues. Each picture has its own clue. After you have worked out your answers, first enter the NUMBER only of the clue against the No. of picture to which it applies in the coupon given for the purpose.
2. When you have filled in all the clues, add your full name and address, enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS and post it to the

COMPETITION MANAGER,
Post Box No. 706,
BOMBAY.

Post Box address is not to be used for Reg. Letters. They must be addressed as under: Competition Manager, Red House, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

3. Any number of entries may be sent in the same cover, provided a separate EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS is enclosed for each entry. Insufficient Stamps will disqualify the Competitor.
4. All entries must reach this Office not later than the last post on 24TH JANUARY 1934. Entries received after this date will not be included and will be declared forfeit. No entry will be accepted except our printed entry form.
5. Local competitors may hand in their entries personally at the offices of the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" and obtain receipts for the same.
6. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to divide the prizes amongst the winning Competitors.
7. All Competitors enter the Competition on the distinct understanding that the Management's decision is legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition and no correspondence will be entertained.
8. Results will be announced in our issues of the "Bombay Chronicle," "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" on the 1st February 1934. This is a Joint Competition appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Sentinel" and "Bombay Samachar" simultaneously.

LIST OF CLUES

(1) RESPECT.	(7) EXAMINATION.	(14) INVESTIGATION.
(2) EXERCISE.	(8) UNEMPLOYMENT.	(15) CONVALESCENCE.
(3) PASTIME.	(9) RECKLESSNESS.	(16) MUSIC.
(4) LOVE.	(10) ILLNESS.	(17) NEED.
(5) RECREATION.	(11) STRENGTH.	(18) THRIFT.
(6) EXCITEMENT.	(12) EMPLOYMENT.	(19) REST.
	(13) DANGER.	(20) COMPETITION.

COUPON

No. of Picture	No. of Clue.	No. of Picture	No. of Clue.
1		11	
2		12	
3		13	1
4		14	
5		15	
6		16	
7		17	
8		18	
9		19	
10		20	

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

(B. C.)

Hitler's Aims Are Reactionary

Believer In 'Right' Of Superior Races To Trample Upon Inferior Races Says Trotsky

Hitler has been widely regarded as a demagogue, an hysterical person, and a comedian. Such opinions are the reflections of a diplomacy incapable of vision or understanding save in the most ordinary routine matters

It takes more than hysteria to seize power, and method there must be in the Nazi madness. Woe to those who do not awaken to this fact in time!

The leaders of German labour refused to take Hitler seriously, they dismissed his programme as an impossible blend of reality and utopia.

To-day, as a result of their ghastly mistake, their organizations have been shattered to bits. What will happen if this mistake is repated in the field of world politics?

On May 17 Hitler replied to Roosevelt and the Powers in his peace speech to the Reichstag. Up to that time many thought that Hitler would violently attack the Versailles Treaty, attempting to deal with Europe as he had done with the Reichstag building, Marxian literature, and the Jewish department stores.

Nobody really knew where the lightning would come from and where it would strike. What was to be expected now? Then, of a sudden, the cooing of a dove, writes Leon Trostky in "Sunday Chronicle."

FUTURE CONFLICTS

It is not by accident that the pacifist declaration, having suddenly and unexpectedly left the ground of the 'ideal' separation of the races, warns in a half-threatening tone that the source of future conflicts may arise out of the 'over-population of Western Europe.'

Hitler indicates only one way out of the over-population of Europe, primarily of Germany and that is the East.

The whole historical philosophy of National-Socialism proceeds from the supposedly fundamental inequality of nations and the right of the 'superior' races to trample upon and to extirpate the 'inferior' races.

Needless to say, the Germans occupy a pre-eminent place among these superior peoples. Taken as a whole, the Hitler programme for the reconstruction of Europe is a reactionary-utopian medley of racial mysticism and national cannibalism.

It is not hard to submit it to an annihilating criticism. However, the realisation of this programme is not the first aim of the Fascist dictatorship, but rather the 're-establishment of the military power of Germany.'

Without this it is impossible to talk of any programme whatsoever. It is only from this standpoint that Hitler's disarmament speeh offers any interest whatever.

Hitler's programme is the programme of German capitalism, aggressive, but bound hand and foot by Versailles and the results of the World War.

This combination of potential strength and actual weakness accounts for the exceedingly explosive character of the aims of National-Socialism, and explains the extreme prudence of the most immediate steps towards the attainment of these aims.

MEANING OF REVISION

Hitler may speak to day of loosening and gradually untying the knots, but not of cutting them asunder.

Any revision of the treaties, especially of the system of armaments, would signify a change in the present relationship of forces: Germany would have to grow stronger, France weaker. Outside of this, the very question of revision has no meaning for Germany.

On the other hand, it is quite clear that the rulers of France will accept no changes that would weaken its position to the benefit of Germany.

That is why the Nazis regard as illusory and fantastic any policy calculated upon an improvement of the international position of Germany through agreement with France.

It is from this conviction which, as will be seen further on, runs through all the political activity of Hitler, that flows the inevitability of a new conflict between Germany and France. But not to-day, nor yet to-morrow. It is precisely this 'correction' with regard to time that Hitler makes, in his declaration and, in this sense, it is not a mere 'deception.'

In its present state, Germany cannot make war. It is disarmed. This is no phrase; it is a fact.

To be sure, here and there Hitler can partially violate the obligations dealing with armaments.

But he will not resolve upon any open measure on a large scale which would involve him in a direct and flagrant conflict with the proscriptions of Versailles.

Only some 'fortunate' circumstances, in the form of complications between the heavily armed States of Europe, could permit National-Socialism to take drastic steps in foreign policy in the near future.

In their absence Hitler will be forced to confine himself to grand diplomatic combinations abroad and to petty military contraband at home.

Hitler is counting upon the support of Italy and within certain limits, this is assured him, not so much because their internal Governments are similar as because of the parallelism in many of their foreign aspirations.

But with the Italian crutch alone German Imperialism will not rise to its feet. Only under the condition of support from Britain can Fascist Germany gain the necessary freedom of movement. Therefore, no adventures and no declarations which smack of adventure!

DRIVE TOWARDS EAST

Hitler understands that every blow against the West (a blow against Poland would rebound against the West) would promptly bring closer together England and France and would oblige Italy to show great caution.

Moreover, this is but one part of Hitler's programme, and only the negative part. The declaration of May 17 contains a clear indication on the other, the positive side of the Nazi programme—the struggle against Bolshevism.

In close connection with the programme of the drive towards the East Hitler takes upon himself the protection of European civilisation, of the Christain religion, of the British colonies, and other moral and material values, against Bolshevik barbarism.

By assuming this crusade he hopes to obtain for Germany "the right to arm itself."

Hitler is convinced that on the scales of Great Britain the danger of German Fascism to Western Europe weighs less than the danger of the Bolshevik Soviets in the East. This evaluation constitutes the most important key to the whole foreign policy of Hitler.

With the concordance of Italy and Britain, Hitler would acquire the possibility of rearming Germany, not by petty contraband measures, but by big 'corrections' in the Versailles Treaty.

Parallel to this would be developed the programme of 'defence' against the East. In this process a critical point must inevitably supervene 'war.'

Against whom? Should the line against the East not prove to be the line of least resistance, the explosion might take place along a different direction.

WHEN IS IT POSSIBLE

Hitler is preparing for war. His policy in the domain of economics is dictated primarily by concern over the maximum economic independence of Germany in case of war.

To the aims of military preparation must also be subordinated the service of obligatory labour. But the very character of these measures indicates that it is not a question of to-morrow.

An attack upon the West in the more or less immediate future could be carried out only on condition of a military alliance between Fascist Germany and the Soviet.

This variant is, at all events, the take place only on condition of the support of one or several powerful States of the West.

This variant is, all events, the more likely one. But here, too, the preparatory period will not be measured by weeks or by months.

Hitler is prepared for the next ten years not to undertake any military actions against either France or Poland. In the declaration he fixed five years as the term during which genuine equality of rights for Germany in the matter of armed forces must be accomplished.

These terms need not, of course, be invested with a sacred significance. But they outline the bounds in point of time within which the leading circles of Fascism confine their plans of revenge.

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Mr. A. K. POTNIS, is the 7th King's Scout and the 5th Scout, to acquire the Gold All Round Cords with 18 Proficiency Badges, in the whole of Kolhapur State. He is a Patrol leader and has been actively engaged in social work in Kolhapur city for the last five years.

GIRLS TIED FACE TO FACE BY GUNMEN

Hold-Up In Shop While Crowds Passed By

Gunmen held up two girl shop assistants at the point of revolvers in a shoe shop in Finchley-road, N.W., in mail week, raided the till, and escaped, leaving the girls tied face to face together with ropes. They took about £14 and the pay envelope of one of the girls

The raid occurred at the shop of Manon, Ltd., near Finchley-road Underground station, while the street was crowded with Christmas shoppers.

A graphic description of the hold-up was given to a "News-Chronicle" reporter by a member of the staff.

"PUT YOUR HANDS UP!"

"The manageress was out and two girl assistants were alone in the shop's he said.

"A few minutes before four o'clock two fairly well-dressed men entered the shop. One of them asked to see some ladies' shoes, saying that they should be expensive ones.

"Miss Watts started to serve them. Suddenly both men whipped out revolvers. The cashier, seeing that something unusual was happening, came out of the cash desk.

"Put your hands up, and keep quiet, or we will shoot,' said one of the men.

"The raiders then pushed the girls into a room behind the shop and, producing ropes from their pockets, tied them tightly together by the wrists and ankles so that they were facing each other.

HALF-HOUR TOO LATE.

"One of the men noticed Miss Watt's hand-bag, and extracted her unopened pay envelope. Their haul from the till was comparatively small as the day's takings had been taken to the bank half an hour earlier.

"The men walked calmly out of the shop like ordinary customers.

"No one heard the girls' shouts for help until a customer came into the shop."

Scotland Yard was informed, and Flying Squad patrols searched the district aided by complete descriptions of the two men, who are stated to be middle-aged.

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN GLOBE TROTTERS IN TROUBLE.

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

Joseph Muller and his wife, both Czechoslovakian globe-trotters, were prosecuted by the Calcutta C.I.D. before the Hon'ble S. K. Sinha, Chief Presidency Magistrate recently, under Section 6 of the Indian Passport Rules of 1921, for entering British India through Burma on September last without a visa.

It was stated that the couple left their home in 1930 on a tour round the world and had since then visited many countries. While at Shanghai their Consul refused to grant them a visa to include India in their itinerary. Inspite of that they entered India via Burma and arrived at Manipur. From there they appeared in Calcutta attracting the attention of the C.I.D. police. But before the couple could be called upon to explain their presence in this city without passport, they suddenly disappeared and were arrested at Bhagalpur. From there they were brought down here under police escort and produced before the Magistrate.

It was further stated that their Consul in Calcutta was prepared to grant them a provisional passport pending their deportation but they declined the offer. They will be kept in the jail custody till January 22 and in the meantime the C.I.D. police will arrange for their deportation out of India.

MAGISTRATE ON MISMANAGEMENT IN BANK.

(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Dn. (By Mail.)

Interesting comments were made recently by Mr. Mir Mustafa Ali, Second City Magistrate, Hyderabad, delivered judgment in the case in which C. S. Subba Rao, a clerk of the Imperial Bank, was charged by the police with criminal misappropriation of funds.

In the course of his judgment, the Magistrate said he was constrained to comment upon the fact that the management of the Bank was not up-to-date. The duties of the various clerks were not clearly defined and allocated, and there was no supervision for ascertaining that they were discharging their duties. The evidence given by the Bank staff against the accused was mutually contradictory, and this curious discrepancy could only be explained by the fact that there were no proper rules governing the staff. He expressed his hope that the Agent of the Bank would immediately pay his attention to the desirability of fixing the duties of the various members of the staff, so that there might be proper supervision over them. Turning to the evidence on record, the Magistrate said that he was unable to understand why it was that the police had not challenged the accountant for having abetted the accused in the commission of the offence. It was the duty of Mr. Narasayya to have insisted on the accused weighing the envelops and affixing the stamps thereon, in his own presence and then to have received the envelops. The accused uld commit the offence only because the accountant neglected his duties, and such neglect was highly to be deplored.

GIFT TO HAKIM M. A. Y. ISPAHANI

Receives Carpet And Letter Of Appreciation From Nadir Shah Before His Assassination

Hakim Mahomed Abu Yusuf Ispahani who is organising the Id prayers, to-day (Wednesday) at the Marine Lines Maidan, had received the following message from H. M. King Nadir Shah, before he was assassinated:—

"I am very much pleased to know through M. Salahuddin Khan, (Consul for Afghanistan in Bombay), your feelings of loyalty and goodwill, towards myself, my nation and country. The services rendered by you in the cause of Islam are well known to me, and I fully appreciate them. I wish you every success in all your enterprises."

(d.) H. M. NADIR SHAH.

He also received the following letter from M. Salahuddin Khan, (Consul for Afghanistan in Bombay):—

"My master, His Majesty Ghazi Nadir Shah, is fully aware of your sincerity and love towards Islam, and your best intentions towards Islamic world, specially towards Afghanistan.

"Now His Majesty takes pleasure in sending you this autographed letter, and a small carpet manufactured in Afghanistan, as a token of remembrance and to see you permanent on the sacred and holy office of Imamat and Khitabat.

"I heartily congratulate you, on this present, which has been granted by a very virtuous and noteworthy man of the present world, and pray sincerely to merciful God to give further powers to the Servants of Islam to serve it.

"Herewith I beg to submit the letter of His Majesty and the presented carpet.

(Sd.) SALAHUDDIN,
Afghan Consul,
Bombay.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1934

WHITHER DOLLAR?

The message of the President to the American Congress, recommending the reduction of the gold contents of the dollar by 40 per cent., suggesting the upper limit of the revaluated dollar at 60 per cent., and proposing the nationalisation of the American gold supplies, raises the still unanswered question as to where all these measures are intended to lead the American currency, and the American people. The problem of raising the internal price-level in America by manipulating the currency, and by raising the purchasing power of the American people themselves, has not yet been effectively and finally solved by the Roosevelt administration in that country. The reason is simple. Those who pinned their faith to such expedients forgot the cardinal facts that, in determining the world price-level, these are not the only important factors or considerations. Though the United States has abolished the Gold Clause from its constitution, prohibited gold circulation within the country, discouraged its hoarding, and depreciated the dollar, the net result of all these converging forces has not amounted to raising the prices in America more than 25 per cent. over the low-water mark of February last.

The True Remedy.

The new proposals, therefore, viewed in the light of this experience, do not permit any undue enthusiasm, because the Roosevelt administration, despite all its modernism, seems still to think of gold as the pivot and the final anchorage of all currency and legal tender money. The discarding of gold as the basis of the world's money-material, and,—more still,—the abandonment of the cash nexus altogether, is not even hinted in the brief summary of the Presidential recommendations and proposals for new legislation. So long as the dollar is hinged upon gold,—even though its gold contents be legislatively reduced,—gold will not serve as a corrective for the variations from the norm. It will only be an additional complication. The high degree of material wealth in America will not insure the American people,—while that principle is maintained,—against the dislocation of their national economy, while the rest of the world is free to hoard or speculate in gold. Much less will the world at large be insured against these dangers. That gold should for ever cease to vitiate world economy, it is necessary, not only to reduce it to the position of an unseen, unused, reserve in the Bank vaults, as these proposals suggest. It is imperative to make it a mere commodity, without any connection with the medium of exchange, or the mechanism of price-making.

No World Effect.

This, we recognise, is a big task,—even for President Roosevelt, and the United States of America. But that is no reason why they should misconceive the very nature of the task before them. The suggestion that the United States Government should be authorised to deal in Foreign Exchange is, no doubt, a measure of control and regulation, the full effect of which we cannot appreciate to-day. "In order to stabilise exchange, the Secretary to the Treasury can purchase, sell, or discount drafts, cheques, bills of exchange, acceptances or other evidence of indebtedness." But unless this power is exercised to its logical conclusion; unless the American Government are resolved to control the whole world exchanges by operating at their end without limit; unless they are determined to stand up against the combined weight of world speculators and the "amour propre" of other nations; unless they mean to secure stability of exchanges—which they did not want at all only six months ago—we doubt if this orientation in policy will have much world effect. At home, of course, we recognise that this might impart a degree of stability, which is to-day lacking. But has Mr. Roosevelt reached his goal even in his domestic programme of recovery? Unless civilised humanity, as a whole, concurs and co-operates in the common concern of consigning gold to the limbo of the bank vault; unless the world at large devises a new technique of price-making, and perfects a new mechanism for putting that into operation, there is no great reason to hope that the present proposals of the Roosevelt Administration will meet with any greater success than those hitherto.

What Is The Aim?

Our pessimism is reinforced by the fact that the American people are not the sole proprietors of all the gold in the world; and much less are they the only producer of that commodity. America, it is true, owns more than half mobilised gold supply of the world, say 60 per cent. and she produces probably a third of the annual replenishment of the stock in existence. With these facts of the situation, the proposal of the President serves only,—at the very best,—as a warning to the rest of the world, about the resolve of America not to permit gold and gold speculators to monkey with the general or world price-level. But, admitting all the strength and resources of America in this respect, we cannot but fear that the rest of the trading nations of the world, if they do not find such measures in their own interests, may well conspire to defeat them, — if not within America, at least in their reactions upon the world economy. This apprehension is strengthened by the feeling that, even these measures do not still disclose the eventual goal of American policy in these matters. The intelligent and active co-operation of the world at large with President Roosevelt is impossible, so long as the rest of the world is left in the dark regarding the intentions of the United States. America was herself flatly against any currency stabilisation only six months ago, holding implicitly that she must be allowed in this matter to be the best judge of what suits her own needs. On that argument, in view of the present decision to revaluate the dollar at not more than 60 per cent. of its pre-February level; and to reduce its gold contents by 40 per cent., the world may well think that the rise in prices indicated by these measures, even if realised at its maximum, will not be as much in the interests of countries like India, as it may be in those of America. Unless, therefore, the President announces clearly the ultimate aim of his proposals; unless he explains the reaction of such measures on the World Depression, and the world economy, he cannot hope for that hearty co-operation from the rest of the world without which the success of such measures is highly problematic. The capitalist world will only see in these proposals an attempt at confiscating indirectly two-fifths of the wealth of the creditor or the possessing class; while the proletarian world will be bewildered in the conflicting and divergent possibilities of these policies, by the divergence between the rate of wages and the cost of living which need, accordingly, a more detailed interpretation than the leaders of America have so far seen fit to vouchsafe.

A Tissue Of Misrepresentations

We can understand the chagrin of the "Times of India" at finding Gandhiji's present anti-untouchability campaign meeting with a success undreamt of in the circles to which our contemporary caters The anxiety of our contemporary, therefore, to minimise as much as possible the significance of this success and its readiness to seize any stray incidents of an adverse character and to magnify them out of all proportion, with a view to discredit the movement, is what is to be expected. But the "Times" outdoes itself in this game of distortion of truth in its comments in its leading columns of Tuesday. Its version of the happenings at Palghat and Guruvayur is a tissue of misrepresentations from beginning to end. In the first place, it is not true, as our contemporary suggests, that the moment Gandhiji entered Palghat by car "he was held up by a large assembly of Sanatanists with black flags". If the "Times" would refer to its own issue of Saturday last, it would find its correspondent at Guruvayur reporting that at the outskirts of Palghat, Gandhiji "was greeted by a few Sanatanists with black flags." How "a few" Sanatanists could form "a large assembly" is for our contemporary to explain. Again, describing the fracas at Guruvayur, the "Times" indulges in what may be truly described as "suppressio veri and suggestio falsi." It writes that here "Sanatanists and pro-Gandhi reformers indulged in a fight in front of the shrine following the refusal of the reformers to allow some of the Sanatanist leaders to address the gathering." Since our contemporary's correspondent on the spot did not care to describe in detail what took place at Guruvayur—or was his report partially suppressed by our contemporary?—we may quote the "Madras Mail's" Guruvayar correspondent's version of the happenings, which, we hope, will be viewed at Bori Bunder as "above suspicion". This correspondent writes:—

"A meeting had been arranged there this morning. Fifty Sanatanists carrying black flags, under the leadership of Dr. Sankara Ayyar and Dr. Naick of Bombay, broke through a cordon of 'volunteers' at the meeting place and rushed to the platform, where one of them began to address the meeting.

A fight began and in the pandemonium, sticks and stones were used as weapons and several people were severely injured."

It is clear from the above, that the Sanatanists were the real aggressors and that they had come bent on mischief. If they had wanted to address the meeting, they could have certainly waited till Gandhiji arrived there, instead of rushing the platform and trying to harrangue the crowd beforehand. That they could have had a patient hearing from Gandhiji, was to be seen from the latter's calling upon Dr. Naik of Bombay to address the gathering. But the local Sanatanists, as well as the special deputee of the Bombay Sanatanists, seem to have been perfectly well aware that the overwhelming majority of caste Hindus in Guruvayur were against them.

The "Times", further, fails to tell its readers that Gandhiji severely condemned the violence shown to the Sanatanists. Our contemporary merely says: "Mr. Gandhi referred to these and other incidents in a speech which he delivered at Guruvayur before making a hurried exit from the locality." It is utterly false to suggest that Gandhiji made any "hurried exit" because of this or any other incident. He spoke and remained in the town to the scheduled hour, sticking to the programme drawn up weeks beforehand. The insinuation, also, that "he appeared, however, to be more concerned with the nature of the reception accorded to him than with the circumstances which led up to the uproar" is entirely unwarranted, since all reports show that Gandhiji's first concern on arrival at the meeting was to ascertain how those who were injured came by their injuries and to arrange for immediate medical relief to them in his own car. Practically the major portion of his address at Guruvayur, was devoted by him to the condemnation of the spirit of violence shown by some of his followers there.

The "Times of India's" one purpose, as we have already observed, appears to be to minimise the significance of the wonderful response which all classes of Hindus in all prpvinces have given and are giving in an ever-increasing measure to Gandhiji's clarion-call of duty towards the Harifans. A stray "black-flag" demonstration here and there—and that too, clearly stage-managed by interested parties—is deliberately magnified into a serious movement of opposition, while the spontaneous acclammations of tens of thousands in every village and town visited by Gandhiji are passed over by our contemporary as of little significance. It tries to make out that the "Depressed" Classes "are not in the least enamoured" of Gandhiji's plan of temple-entry and that they are concerned only with their rights to access to public roads, schools, wells, etc. It wants us to believe that these "Depressed Classes" acknowledge no leader other than Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. Srinivasan. With due acknowledgment of the right of these gentlemen to voice the feelings and aspirations of the community to which they belong, it is preposterous to suggest that they and none else can speak for the sixty or seventy millions of Harijans. If there is one Indian, who by right of life-long service to, as well as intimate acquaintance with, Harijan communities all over the country, can claim to speak for them, without any bias of "caste" or "creed", it is Gandhiji. Even apart from Gandhiji, our contemporary conveniently ignores the fact that there are scores of "Depressed" Class leaders besides Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. Srinivasan, whose claim to speak for their community is unchallengeable and who are whole-heartedly with Gandhiji in his present movement. It must be clear to the meanest understanding that the object of our contemporary in allying itself with the reactionary elements in Hindu society is, first, to prevent any accession to the prestige of Gandhiji and his co-workers and, second, to retain the Harijans in their present state of ignorance and consequent subservience to those in authority, so that they may form a bulwark against the rising tide of Democracy in the country. But it is a vain hope that the game will succeed. Not only are the higher castes of Hindus awakening to the need of atoning for their age-long persecution of the Harijans, but the latter too are bestirring themselves to demand their rightfu place in Hindu society. The country-wide campaign which Gandhiji is carrying on is bound to bring about the fusion of the two sections of the Hindu community much earlier than our contemporary imagines it will do.

THE INDIAN MUSALMAN

They Must Accept Socialism Which Their Religion Enjoins On Them

(By Mr. ASAF ALI.)

IV.

If any community has inherited a social structure of society, and has been commanded by its faith to practise it consistently it is the Musalman community. The monarchial system, which is sustained by a whole hierarchy of titled and propertied privileged class created by the State, came into being and persisted in Islamic countries also despite definite religious instructions against it. It was an imitation of Caesars and Chosroes. This naturally led to anomalies which eventually weakened and practically destroyed the socialistic structure of Muslim community. Of the five cardinal duties of a Musalman, the first is the recognition of "One Ruling Power" behind this universe, and the second the legitimacy of the message delivered by the prophet. The third, fourth and fifth, while appearing as purely religious practices, really aim at socialistic integration. The third provides for congregational meetings accompanied by prayers five times a day in every unit of the population and once a week in a federal unit of the town. And the fourth for a congregational international concourse every year. But the fifth is the chief duty of every economic unit, which appears to have been neglected to a very large extent. It is the charge on every income excluding personal and legitimate expenses. This provision has been interpreted so narrowly by jurists, that they have watered it down to 1|40th of the annual savings! And even this provision is the subject of general neglect. If one is found missing his prayer or fast, he is regarded a bad Muslim, but one omitting "zakat" or the payment of the charge on his income is scarcely taken notice of. There are two divisions of duties. One exclusively relates to the category of those one owes to God and the other which he owes to men. "Zakat" or the charge of one's income, one owes to men; for this money is intended for the orphans, the poor and the travellers, or, in short, for those who are without any support or provision. In India the income per head comes to about forty rupees per annum. And at this rate with liberal interpretation of this rule eight crore Musalmans should collect eight crore annually for the poor. Annualy invested in lucrative business, this amount would be sufficient to abolish unemployment or poverty from the Indian Muslims altogether. Add to this the peremptory injunction about usuary (which is often confused with legitimate commercial interest) and the law of inheritance, dower, maintenance, etc., and you have a fair idea of the socialistic aims of Islam.

SOCIALISTIC TEACHINGS.

The lives of the Prophet, the first four Caliphs and the rank and file of the Musalmans, who lived before the conversion of the Caliphate into a monarchy under the Omayids and through out the subsequent period furnish conclusive evidence of the socialistic origin of Islam. "Baitul-Mal" was the common exchequer of the believers, and all were entitled to equal opportunities for earning an equal share from the common funds. The forbidding of usuary and the division of the ancestral property among heirs and residuaries on an equitable basis, provisions for inheritance by women in ancestral and husbands' and children's property, and dower, the compulsory payment of "zakat" out of annual earnings all worked out to the disruption of capitalism and an equitable distribution of property. The institution of "Waqf" or dedication of mosques, hospitals, travellers' resthouses, orphanages, workhouses, places of learning and places of public resort like gardens, etc., by private individuals as acts meritorious in the eyes of God, all aimed at and secured socialisation of material resources, before the rise of Muslim Imperialism. Imperialism and capitalism are twins, which are born together and which flourish together under one another's protection. But they are both diametrically opposed to the true spirit of Islam. Islam is based on equality of men and women of all races and all colours in all spheres of life, and on unalloyed democracy even in matters of interpretation of tenets of religion. Ijma and "Qayasa," consensus of opinion, ratiocination"; form the bedrock of interpretation; but the unfortunate advent of monarchy and imperialism, which overshadowed the

(Continued on next page.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

HURRAH FOR BLACK SHIRTS.

So Lord Rothermere has decisively "hurrahed" for the Black Shirts. His support will no doubt constitute an addition of substantial strength to the British Fascisti whose movement has hitherto been weak and little-known. Sir Oswald Mosley will now have at his back the "Daily Mail" group of "popular" papers which are read with lively interest, if little respect, by millions of Englishmen and women. He will not lack publicity any more. Indeed, he will have enough of it and to spare. Another possible feature of Lord Rothermere's deflection to the extreme Right relates to the Conservative Party. Mosley's defection left Labour unaffected. But Rothermere is a different proposition.

FUTURE OF CONSERVATISM.

He may be unable to do good, but he can harm. And the Conservative Party of England, as led by Mr. Baldwin, is bound to suffer from Rothermere's latest move. For, it is the only party in England which offers a fruitful field for recruitment of Fascists. There is, finally, the problem of the other Press Baron, Lord Beaverbrook, and his group of similar and "popular" newspapers. So far the two Lords have hunted, especially Mr. Baldwin, more or less, in a pair. Will Beaverbrook follow Rothermere towards Fascism? The chances are that he will. And between them the two will have struck a severe blow at British Conservatism, Which will not be a very unfortunate catastrophe. The Conservatives deserve nothing better than the status to which Liberalism in England has already been, happily, reduced.

A STEP FORWARD.

It is a significant sign of the times that, the Temple-Entry Enquiry Committee, appointed by so conservative a State as Travancore, has submitted a report that is very sympathetic towards the Harijans. The Committee, it is said, recommends the complete abolition by legislative enactment of untouchability as a social custom and the working out within a short period of a scheme for the uplift of Harijans, including adequate supply of educational facilities and of water for drinking and bathing purposes. That means, we trust, that while special schools and wells may be provided for Harijans, the other public schools and wells will not be closed to them. So long as discrimination exists in the exercise of elementary public rights, untouchability will persist even in social matters. As regards temple-entry, the Committee is said to have recommended only a relaxation of the present prohibition against entry. The time is past for mere palliatives. Harijans are Hindus and as such are entitled to entry into all public temples, meant for Hindus. It is a negation of justice to deny or curtail that right.

S. O. S. TO VICEROY.

Doctors Joshi and Kunti who are attending on the Maharaja of Dewas, Senior, have sent an urgent S. O. S. to the Viceroy imploring his immediate intervention because, owing to the acuteness of heart trouble, the life of the fasting Maharaja is hanging in the balance. Apart from the appeal being over-fulsome and over-pathetic, there does not seem to us to be any reason that can possibly justify Viceregal refusal to respond. This is a case in which silence militates against ideas of humanitarian duties. It is time the Viceroy took official cognisance of the situation by the Maharaja undertaking a severe penance.

WHY "HINDU" GYMKHANA?

The inauguration of the Hindu Gymkhana at Matunga at a time when it is difficult even for established institutions like it to maintain themselves speaks well for the enterprise and co-operative spirit of the people living in that part of the city. It is also indicative of the increasing recognition by sensible people of the value of sports and physical culture. A pleasing feature of the Gymkhana is that it has provided special facilities for the physical training of girls. A more pleasing feature is that the institution has kept its doors open to all communities. But we do not understand why it should have been called a "Hindu" Gymkhana. If it is that the membership of the Gymkhana and consequently its control is reserved for Hindus only, it is a needless and unwise restriction, wholly repugnant to the present surging sentiment of nationalism. Is it not possible to change its constitution and rename it, say, "National" or "Cosmopolitan" Gymkhana?

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

The Academic Council of the Bombay University is programmed to make recommendations for University examinerships, 'officially' on Friday next. But we understand that the cliques and coteries for manipulating and exploiting this rich mine of University patronage are already at work. Last year, we understand, serious allegations were made publicly in the Senate,—both as to the personnel of the examiners appointed, and much more still—as to the methods and devices by which favourites were secured lucrative appointments, irrespective of their qualifications. We have heard that the Academic Council has made an attempt at cleansing the Augean stables; but they have not got a vacuum cleaner—only a patent device of a Committee, which always succeeds in shelving the real issue. And the fate of this Committee of the Academic Council is no exception to the rule.

A CRYING SCANDAL!

While, therefore, the rules or conventions regarding the appointments to examinerships are still in the melting-pot; while the good name of the University is still at stake; while even certain promised donations to the University are held up, because the University has been publicly charged with such abuses, we trust those who have the making of appointments in their hands will not succumb to the dictates of cliques. They must think a little, — just a little, — of the qualifications of their nominees, and not so much, —not so very much,—of their services as voting machines. The Syndicate of the University are, we know, the final authority for making the appointments; but the Syndicate should not be presented with that "fait accompli" which last year made it impossible for that body, even when gross abuses in the Academic Council recommendations were pointed out to it, to correct them. The device of the Committee has been tried and failed. The spirit and machinery of canvassing are not even obsolescent. The Academic Council is still under the domination of those to whom canvassing and manipulation are like unto the breath of their nostrils. Will not the Syndicate call them to order?

Tete-a-Tete

According to the Calcutta correspondent of Bori Bunder, Lady Willingdon remarked with smile, "We left Madras in a cyclone and we leave Calcutta during an earthquake."

We hope Their Excellencies do not leave for England from Bombay.

* * * *

From Patna comes the comforting news that no Europeans or prominent Indians were injured in consequence of the earthquake.

What a relief! We can all soften our regret now and confine it to the damage caused to the houses and other effects of Europeans and prominent Indians.

* * * *

"Seismologist Shaw states that the disturbance lasted over an hour and actually rang his earthquake bell."—Cable Item.

Any relation to Aircraffsman Shaw or the Dramatologist Shaw? They all specialise in earthquakes—of different kinds.

* * * *

"DELHI, THE DEATH TRAP."
—"Times of India."

Rather a lurid method of complimenting its "Special Representative" there on his Die-hard quality.

* * * *

"Without planned economy," says our esteemed Indian Liberal contemporary, "order cannot be evolved out of the chaos created by the modern competitive capitalist system."

Order, order! Our contemporary must desist lest it may be led to recommend the abolition of the system to avoid any recurrence of the chaos.

* * * *

Says Bori Bunder: "The internal disorganisation of Egypt in 1882 forced the British Government to the conclusion that a military occupation of that country was necessary."

All our sympathy goes to the "British Government" and our indignation to the heartless Egyptians. They not only drove the poor thing into the tight corner —we mean conclusion—but have kept it there ever since; vigilantly watching and allowing no means of escape.

Imagine living in enforced captivity for over 51 years!

* * * *

Although the Leipzig Radio Station Fire is now attributed to "spontaneous combustion in the condensor," a 'Cause Celebre' can yet be achieved. All that need be done is to stage a sensational trial of the "condensor" on the charge of incendiarism.

* * * *

At the funeral of Van der Lubbe, "no clergyman was present. The Lord's Prayer was read by the grave digger."

Nazi clergymen rightly boycotted the Lord's Prayer. You see, the Lord not only chose the Jews but also allowed Christ to be born as one.

* * * *

During the celebration of the 63rd Anniversary of the German Empire "Herr Roehn eulogised Herr Hitler as a second Bismarck." But rendering Herr Hitler a place second to anybody is not an appropriate tribute to the peerless greatness of Herr. Hitler. If they must establish a relationship between the two, let them call Bismarck the shadow of the coming saviour of Germany.

* * * *

Our attention has been drawn to some controversy in the "Khilafat" as to who should lead the Id prayers. And we are asked the following questions:—

(1) Has Maulana Shaukat Ali given up baiting other possible victims to seek to bag Haji Abu Yusuf Isphahani;

(2) Isn't this eve-of-the-prayers attack a little too sudden, and

(3) Why?

The answer is: don't ask us. And if this is not satisfactory enough, then, never ask any, much less many, questions about the Maulana.

* * * *

"Mama, am I really your treasure?"

"Yes, darling, of course."

"Well, lend me ten lire on account."—"Il Travaso" (Rome).

Readers' Views

ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE

To The Editor of The Chronicle.

Sir,—Now that the conference will be duly held a suggestion from an old worker will not be out of place. Unfortunately we have been victims of distrust. The Government has distrusted the people and this distrust has extended also to their capacity. A guardian always distrusts the capacity of the ward. The Moderates have distrusted the Congress or they have such grave fear that the methods of the Congress would lead the country to partition. The Muslim distrusts the Hindus and "vice versa." Can we not now inaugurate the era of trusting each other? Trust and you will be trusted. I cannot speak to the rulers but an appeal can legitimately be made to the people. The condemnation of the White Paper by the Liberal Federation at Madras was very emphatic. Congress leaders have gone so far as to call it waste paper. Even Mahomedans cannot accept it. Practically the whole country being unanimous in condemning it, is it not possible to create a sanction against it? Congress had boycotted the Reformed Councils, the country had boycotted the Simon Commission? Is it too much unanimously to resolve that the country would not touch any constitution manufactured in London or elsewhere which has not full responsible Government at the centre as its principal item? What component part of the British Empire considered any safeguards for India or Indians? We know what treatment is meted out to our nationals in British Colonies? Is any protection given to our industry in any part of the Empire? What part of the Empire has given us favoured-nation treatment? It is nonsense to consider the question of foreign interests in preference to the interests of the country. I would humbly suggest that the All-Parties Conference should resolve not to work the constitution as outlined in the White Paper. Some may fear that the councils of the future may be presented to the Government toadies and re-actionaries. This fear can be easily averted. Surely our country does not lack true Nationalists who may be safely sent to the Councils determined to wreck the constitution. The Government may administer the country by special powers and Ordinances.—Yours, etc.,

J. V. DESAI.

Ahmedabad.

The Two Fetes

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—I have had to hold my shaking sides and wipe tears from my aching eyes in trying to read the most unseemly but amusing newspaper controversy that has been carried on lately in regard to the two fetes about to be held in Bombay.

God knows we have waited long enough without even one and we hardly need the thousand to one chance of a motor car or pathetic pictures of the poor patients to drag us to either of them; we are just itching to celebrate the end of the recent depression and coercions and to catch the fete fever which, although it may leave us weaker in the pocket and wiser in the head, yet, while it lasts, is one of the most thrilling of mid-winter madnesses.

Everyone with even an Eastern memory of fun fairs knows very well there must always be an incubation period of from five to seven days before the fete fever becomes really epidemically contagious but once it reaches that stage everybody catches it who is worth while and temperatures continue to rise for a month or so, provided, of course, that there is no application of damp blankets.

The cold spell, therefore, must have affected somebody's brain if the promoters of the second fete allow the temperature that will be raised by the first to relapse and its victims, in their convalescence, to begin to realise the after effects during an interval between the two fetes.

For here are two fetes, both under distinguished patronage and both promoted, either partially or wholly, in support of entirely popular charities. To everybody except themselves the folly of allowing the ardour raised by the one to cool for a week before the second gets going is patent, of course. The thing to do is for the promoters of number two to get the first going as soon as possible and during the first few days while the incurbation period is on to heartily encourage the course of the fever and then carry on, without any break whatsoever in time or place.

Let them, therefore, get together and cart over, as soon as they can, anything they have prepared and that is likely to be an added attraction to the first show, so that, as time goes on and the fete fever strengthens, the show itself may get better and better. There is all the daytime to do this in, for fetes are only good for anything in the night time.

All this may mean the swallowing of a few purges for personal pride and pills for spent endeavour put aside but what is that compared with the interests of the charities concerned for which both fetes are ostensibly organised.

In that way along the Nine nights might merge into the Arabian nights which, if I remember rightly, had a very long run.

So let the promoters get together, command a little Government and Municipal co-operation and we shall have one fete that will make other cities sit up and take notice of our Bombay-broad-mindedness.

Who knows but that, at the end, some other agency will not take over the whole thing and the show become, at least, semi-permanent, just as such shows have become elsewhere.

If the first show is a failure the second will be a dismal blight, if the first goes alright the second will be a roaring success, that is if there is no break in either time or location; and that's all there is to it.

Believe me, dear Mr. Editor, for I write in all sincerity as

"ONE WHO KNOWS."

Jan. 16.

Sirohi State

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Of late the affairs of Sirohi, a small State in Rajputana, have received much attention from ordinary and special correspondents of certain daily newspapers of Delhi and Bombay. Some of these communications are attempts on the part of interested parties to boost up either their own or their henchmen's services in the State, which may or may not appear to merit any special mention in the columns of dailies and weeklies in the opinion of those who are in the know as to what actualities are. Such communications have frequently appeared during the last two years in the press and almost all relate to the services rendered by the present Police Department of the State. I do not mean to say that any brave and heroic acts on the part of the police do not deserve special mention, but the rendering of ordinary services in the discharge of entrusted duties should not be advertised in season and out of season. At the best, such communications appear to be ridiculous and I cannot understand what purposes they are meant to serve.

The other kind of communications are from certain misguided persons who have made it their business to spread mischievous and false news about the State and her ruler in vague and ambiguous terms. Such a sensational news recently appeared in some papers with sensational headline meaning 'After Dewas comes the turn of Sirohi.' I am a subject of the State and am more in touch with the State and her ruler than any of these outside correspondents claim to be and I can most emphatically and quite confidently assert that the whole piece of news is absolutely false and is pure and simple, a stunt engineered by interested persons to create a sensation. Little do these correspondents, who are always anonymous, realise the harm that is caused by such mischievous propaganda. I hold no brief for the ruler, but such a false piece of news should not go uncontroverted and the truth must be told.

The affairs of the State do not stand any comparison with those of Dewas. The finances of the Sirohi State are in a sound condition and the State has so far not incurred any debts. Of course, the question of heir apparent to the "gadi" is engaging the attention of the ruler, but this is quite beside the point so far as the administrative machinery is concerned.—Yours, etc.,

TEK CHANDRA SINGHI.

Employment After School

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—School authorities in India are apt to think that they have done their duty by their boys as soon as the Matriculation stage is passed. On passing the examination, however, a matric finds himself at a loose end and he and his parents would be thankful to receive advice from the Head Master of the school from which the boy has matriculated and who has had the opportunity during a course of years to observe the aptitude of the

(Continued on page 13.)

ECONOMIC RESEARCH

Government Apathy

(By An Indian Economist).

During the days when the Indian Science Congress met in Bombay, the Indian Economic Conference held its seventeenth session at Chidambaram under the auspices of the Annamalai University. Delegates and members coming from different University centres found a strange contrast there in-as-much as it was a University centre with all modern equipment but with completely rural surroundings.

Economists Satarved

H.E. the Governor of Madras in opening the proceedings of the Conference asked why it was that the world was in such an acute economic crisis in spite of the fact that eminent economists were studying and discussing ecomic problems in Conferences like this. It happened that the address of the President, Prof. C. D. Thompson of Allahabad, gave an effective reply to this query. While discussing the general problem of 'Measurement in Economics,' and the difficulties thereof, the President drew pointed attention to the fact that whereas too much was expected from economists, they were not given their due either by way of encouragement and help for research, or by way of recognition of their status. In this connection, he observed that whereas Governments and Universities were spending thousands and even lakhs for research in physical sciences, the Economists were being starved for their chemicals in the form of statistical and other publications, to buy which they had not enough grants. He eloquently pleaded for the free supply of all Government publications, Central and Provincial, to the eighteen Universities in India, which would not in any way make the Government poorer; and he emphasised the need for a more liberal attitude on the part of University authorities and others in endowing research in economic problems.

The following subjects were discussed at the Conference: (a) Population Problems, (b) Rural Indebtedness and Co-operation, (c) Recent developments in Monetary Theory, (d) Economic Planning and Economic Surveys and (e) Economic conditions of India at the advent of British Rule.

Overpopulation & Birth-Control

The discussion on Population Problem turned to the vexed questions of overpopulation and birth-control. The need for a thorough overhauling of the co-operative movement was stressed in connection with the acute problem of rural indebtedness. Very interesting researches regarding the conditions in Bombay and Madras Presidencies a century ago were submitted by Prof. V. G. Kale and Prof. P. J. Thomas. Prof. Kale pointed out the wealth of manuscript material that was available for such historical work provided the necessary effort was made. He showed by a concrete illustration how a detailed account dated about 1818 of the condition of a village fifteen miles from Poona was available, and how a comparison of the condition of the same village at the present moment could be made.

Economic Survey

Prof. D. H. Robertson of Cambridge, one of the two British experts who have come out to India to advise the Government of India regarding the plans for an Economic Survey of India, was present on the second and third day of the Conference by special invitation. Though Prof. Robertson was not willing to take part in the discussion on 'Economic Surveys' for obvious reasons, he was persuaded by the President to speak on 'Monetary Theory.' Prof. Robertson felt at home among brother economists and asked questions during the discussion on 'Economic Surveys' which were all answered to his satisfaction. The discussion on this subject was initiated by Dr. Naidu of the Annamalai University; this was followed by Prof. C. N. Vakil who as Secretary of the Indian Economic Association explained the scheme for 'An Economic Survey' prepared by the Committee of the Association in response to a suggestion made by Sir George Schuster to the Conference last year at Delhi. Most of the other leading economists and statisticians present, including Prof. Kale, Dr. Jain, and Prof. Madhav, took part in the discussion. The need for close co-operation between the Government and Indian Economists was emphasised by more than one speaker, and Prof. Robertson may have rightly felt that there was enough talent in this country to do the work that the Government had in contemplation. Instances of the apathy of Government towards desirable research work were pointed out, and it was felt that a radical change in the attitude of the authorities towards those who are in the best position to help in connection with the proposed Economic Survey of India was called for.

The next session of the Indian Economic Conference is to be held at Patna under the auspices of the University of Patna. Prof. C. N. Vakil who has been elected President of the Indian Economic Association for the year will preside over the deliberations of the Patna Conference.

INDIA'S BLACKEST SPOT

How Mahatma Views Malabar In Relation To Question Of Untouchability

ADDRESSES GALORE

Portraits of Late Madhavan Nair Unveiled at Town Hall And another at Mathurbhumi Buildings

CALICUT, Jan. 15.

"Malabar is one of the places where untouchability flourishes in its worst form, and it is one of the blackest spots in the whole of India, as far as untouchability is concerned," declared Gandhiji replying to the addresses presented to him by the Malabar Chamber of Commerce, the Calicut Municipality and other public bodies and associations in the Town Hall.

He unveiled two portraits of the late Madhavan Nair, one at the Town Hall and the other at the Mathurbhumi buildings.

OLD LADY OUTWITTED

An old lady was introduced to Gandhiji as the mother of several persons who had suffered for the sake of the country. Gandhiji asked her if she would adopt him as her son, to which she gladly agreed, but she was not evidently prepared for the next question by which Gandhiji desired that she should give her all to her adopted son.—A.P.

RELAX BAN AGAINST TEMPLE ENTRY

TRIVANDRUM, Jan 15.

The Temple Entry Enquiry Committee appointed by Government have concluded their labours and submitted their report.

Though the report has not yet been published it is reliably learnt that the Committee have recommended abolition by legislative enactment of untouchability as a socal custom and working out within a short period of a scheme for the uplift of Avarnas (Harijans) which will include proper housing, sanitation, adequate supply of water for drinking and bathing purposes and provision for Bhajanamatoms and Night Schools.

The Committee are of opinion that in view of the altered conditions of society, it is desirable to relax prohibition against temple entry.—A. P.

FIGHT THIS MONSTER

Mahatma Urges Calicut To Wipe Out Untouchability

CALICUT, Jan. 15.

Replying to an address by "Harijans" Gandhiji said he was gratified to discover that there was a great consensus of opinion on the part of the intelligentsia for the Harijan movement and the masses also were with it. He appealed to Malabar to battle against the monster of untouchability.

DESHBANDHU'S SISTER SEES GANDHIJI

Srimathi Urmila Devi, sister of Deshbandho Das, arrived here and had an interview with Mr. Gandhi. She is staying here for a few days.—United Press.

COTTON EXPORTS TO JAPAN

The Committee of the Japanese Cotton Spinners' Association, Osaka, says a morning paper cable has passed resolutions firstly, that the exports of Indian cotton to Japan be resumed from January 22, with the steamer leaving Bombay on that date; that cargo space be allocated to consignees and that the allocation be fixed cosidering the average proportion of freights in the past three years of the respective firms.

It is understood that the three biggest exporters will receive preference in that connection, namely, the average ratio plus 30 per cent. thereof allocated for the period from January 22 to February 7; the average ratio plus 20 per cent. from February 8 to February 28 and the average ratio plus 10 per cent from March 1 to April 21.

It is estimated that the three firms' average occupies 55 per cent. of all the exporters. It is stated that preference has been given to the big three to make up the hadicap caused by the complete suspension of their shipping facilities during the boycott.

THE INDIAN MUSALMAN

(Continued from previous page.)

pristine purity of the spirit of Islam, has exercised a sinister influence on the proper growth of the early spirit for over twelve centuries, and a steady deterioration and disintegration have resulted from it. Scholasticism, sophisticism, obscurantism have all conspired to introduce into the simple and otherwise healthy structure of Islam, a mass of inconsistent and contradictory arguments, which have cut a dynamic and coherent society into a hundred quarrelsome but retrograde sections. These conditions are not peculiar to believers in Islam, but similar processes have led the disintegration of the believers in other faiths. The Christians and the Hindus are in no very dissimilar situation. And the net result of it all has been, and is bound to continue to be that these accretions have repulsed thinking men and women, and led them to declare "We find no use for religion. Man-made law is quite as good for us, if not better."

MUST ACCEPT SOCIALISM.

The masses who, however, have to travel a long distance yet before being able to think for themselves, must continue to seek religious guidance, and consolation in adversity, from some faith. And many an honest, and thinking man, too, quite earnestly finds the need of a faith. In this world, which must seem to be coming closer to every man's door, one has to readjust one's bearings to keep pace with changing circumstances. One must clearly realise that the wave of new ideals which is breaking around one is really nothing more than the return of the sea to the shore of reality. The sinister avalanche of Imperialism had floated down upon the barque, which the Prophet of Arabia had launched on the sea of humanity, and had pushed it out of sight. With the subsidence of imperialism, the weather-beaten barque of centuries has once again appeared near the shore, and a Musalman has only to recognise it to own it. Socialism and Islam are not strangers. It is true that a centuries-old contrast between the simple principles of socialism as viewed by Islam and the general trend of their misinterpretation during the reign of antithetical Imperialism, has made it difficult for the less-informed Musalman to recognise his old guide. But the masses of poverty-stricken Indian Musalmans stand to gain so much by socialism that nothing but perversity can prevent them from accepting it as their political creed. The poor have as much right to the resources and the wealth of the nation as the rich. In a socialistic structure of society the masses of the poor, the peasants and the labourers, and children (who are the heirs of the future) come first. "Masses first" is the battle-cry of socialism. Who in his senses will not take up this cry? Work and wages and social amenities and opportunities for all alike. There are differences of opinions between politicians of different communities, because each group is anxious to secure a corner of wealth and power. But if "corners" are abolished, and the long suppressed masses are put in the first place, these differences will vanish in the thin air. The politicians, who are born to bourgeois destiny, must wrangle over votes and posts; but if the masses declare that they want bread and employment, better standards of life and comfort, the wranglers will be reduced to a melancholy minority, and the day shall be the day of the masses.

The process will necessarily be slow, if the masses fail to rise to the occasion, the wranglers would like to postpone the awakening of the people. But let not Indian Musalmans, near about 7 3|4 crore of whom are wedded to the plough or the hammer, listen to the few, who trade on their sweated bodies and crushed souls, and gain places of slave-power in their names. Let Muslims declare their undying faith in Islamic socialism. Socialism is the salvation of toilers, and as such should discover among Indian Musalmans a solid phalanx of millions of supporters.

The whole of this argument applies to Hindu masses as well, with only this difference that economic necessity more than the aristocratically devised structure of society in which they have been wont to live for centuries brings them face to face with socialism.

Extensive damage has been caused to the cotton, brinjal and chilly crops by the cold wave and consequent frost in the Amreli district and Jetpur taluqa villages. The tobacco and rabi crops also suffered damage on account of untimely rain hail at Petlad and Avakhal respectively.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Muddy Water Supply

For the past few days the citizens of Bombay are having muddy coloured water from their water taps. At times the water is so muddy that one feels repugnance in drinking it. The Municipal Executive owe an explanation to the public for this sudden change in the quality of the water supply. If it is due to the progress of any repairs in any of the water works or pipes, the Water Works Department should exercise extra care that the ratepayers do not get filthy water. This sort of coloured water is served not in one ward but in many wards of the city, particularly in the north. Will the Municipal Commissioner enquire into the matter?

A Disgrace To The City

If the members of the D Ward go to the Back Bay Reclamation near the Charni Road bridge with the Minicipal Commissioner any day in the morning at about 6 a.m., they will see a sight which they will admit to be a disgrace to the city of Bombay. Here they will find Hindu women coming early in the morning for a sea bath out of religious sentiments, but without any provision being made for them for maintaining privacy while dressing. The Bombay Municipality is giving away tholsands of rupees every year to public and private institutions and it can well afford to spend at least a hundred rupees for the purchase of a small cabin or a second-hand railway truck, to enable these ladies to change their dress in privacy. Surely, this is not a case where financial stringency can furnish any legitimate excuse for Municipal apathy.

Mystery Of The Earthquake

News of the earthquake havoc all over the country was received with mixed feelings all over the city—feelings of relief that Bombay had narrowly escaped a similar mishap, and feelings of sorrow at the news that several people died as a result of the shock in other parts of the country. The only news item that was being discussed yesterday morning by one and all citizens in local railway trains, hotels and even offices, when the employees could steal a few minutes, was the havoc played by earthquake. The local telegraph offices were, it seems, flooded with telegrams that were sent out by the up-country residents of Bombay anxiously enquiring about their kith and kin.

One of the most sensible questions that is being asked regarding the earthquake havoc is as to why some big buildings built very recently by the most modern architects have collapsed or got damaged, while the old architectural structures like the Taj Mahal or the Kutub Minar have not suffered in any way, not even the cement falling out due to the shock. It would be certainly interesting to know what local architects have to say regarding this phenomenon.

Amongst the buildings that have been seriously affected by the earthquake on Monday are the Council Hall, the Western and Eastern Hotels, the New Secretariat, and St. James Church at Delhi; the Secretarit and High Court Buildings at Calcutta; and the Government House at Darjeeling and the Akyab Building at Rangoon. The Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation Building, which was built very recently, has also sustained damage. While there is news of damage to these new buildings, not a line has come through the wires that the Tal Mahal or the Kutub or the Jumma Musjid or the Temple at Budh Gaya have been disturbed in the least. People would certainly be interested to know the reason for this partiality on the part of the earthquake.

Memorial To Gaekwad

A memorial has been submitted to H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda by the Muslim subjects of the State. It is really a pity that out of the total Muslim population of 182,630 not even half a dozen men are holders of degrees either from the Indian or foreign universities. But the Durbar cannot be wholly at fault. The Musalmans must first remove their educational backwardness and other things will come to them by themselves. Their demand that buildings of historical importance to the Mussalmans, should be protected by the State, is one which requires the earliest attention at the hands of the Baroda Durbar.

LEAGUE HAS MORAL FORCE

Mahasabha's Rejoinder To Geneva Letter

"AWARD VIOLATES INDIA"

Suggests Discussion With Delegation Informally Next Summer.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 16.

It is understood that the Hindu Mahasabha is shortly sending its reply to the League of Nation's letter in regard to the communal settlement and the draft is almost ready.

The lines of the draft, it is understood, are that the Mahasabha recognises that the League had no authority or force in its resolutions on the Member-States, but moral force it had.

India is one of the original members of the League and was a signatory to the Resolution on the Minority Treatment, which had been reaffirmed in 1933 with the consent of India, to bind the Nations, which are originally not a party to the resolution.

The draft then points out, how the Minority Resolution had been violated by the Communal Award in India, and suggests ways and means of discussing the subject at a meeting of the League.

The Mahasabha hopes that the League-minded Englishmen would not obstruct its discussion.

Lastly the draft suggests the discussion of the whole question informally and unofficially with the Delegation of the Mahasabha during the next Summer.—A.P.

"ADVANCE KHADI"

Mr. Bajaj And Party Get Good Response

WARDHA, Jan. 16.

In connection with the constructive programme, Mr. and Mrs. Jamnalal Bajaj and party visited Sonegaon, Nagjhari and Deoli on the 13th inst.; Paunoor, Kharanfina, Arvi and Verul on the 14th inst, and Pulgaon on the 15th instant and delivered speeches on Khadi movement.

It is understood that Mr. Bajaj and party visited the local cloth markets at the different places and had conversations with the merchants on Khadi movement, and the response the party so far has received is reported to be good.

The party is leaving for Surgaon, Paunar and Sindhi.—United Press.

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Bengal Hit Hard By Earthquake

(Continued from page 1.)

court buildings have been damaged.

The Imperial Bank has been damaged.

SOARING CASUALTY LIST.

Majority of people who have been rendered homeless or have suffered cracks in their houses, spent the night out in the open fearing another shock.

An official warning was issued against the probability of another shock.

The houses of the Commissioner, Mr. Justice Verma and the Patna College have also suffered damages.

The Behar and Orissa Government Secretariat along with many other offices remained closed to-day.

The total number of persons killed and injured so far is as follows:

65 killed in Patna and the neighbourhood.

407 injured.

Over 4,000 houses have been damaged.

Moonghyr has also suffered badly and medical relief and extra police have been despatched.

ANOTHER TREMOR.

Telegraphic communications to North Behar have been cut off and from private information received it appears there has been loss of life and property in Muzaffarpur.

Government has requisitioned two aeroplanes to reconnoitre the affected areas and report on the situation, as some parts are entirely cut out telegraphically.

A slight tremor was felt here this morning at 10-30 a m.—A. P.

4 KILLED IN DINGHI CAPSIZAL

A tragic accident, following in the wake of this afternoon's earthquake, is reported from the Gangasagour Islands in the Bay of Bengal, where a "mela" is organised every year on "Pous Sankranti" day. It transpires that due to the sudden rise in water level, a small dinghi boat, which had started on a return journey to Calcutta capsized, resulting the loss of four human lives, 11 other passengers being rescued.—United Press.

STATION ROOF FALLS ON TRAIN

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

Eight persons are reported to have been killed in Patna and nine at Gaya in the earthquake shocks.

DAMAGE AT DARJEELING.

Reports have been received received here of extensive damagesc caused to important buildings at Darjeeling, including well-known business firms. It is also reported that damage has been caused to Government House at Darjeeling, and an officer will be detailed to-morrow to examine the extent of the damage and suggest repairs if necessary. It has so far been ascertained that there has been no casualty.

Those killed at Jamalpur are the wives of Mr. G. W. Brown, Works Manager, Railway Workshop, and of Mr. S. Majumdar, District Medical Officer, as well as the former's children as result of the collapse of their quarters. Several other casualties are also reported but details are lacking.

The station roof collapsed on an incoming goods train. On receipt of a telegram, the Chief Medical Officer of the E. I. Railway sent Dr. Gilbert Paul, by the next available train, and another doctor with additional material for relief of those affected. The Chief Engineer, E. I. Rly., is also leaving for Jamalpur.

JUDGES WHO WERE UNPERTURBED

During the shock, all the Judges of the Calcutta High Court suspended business and left the Court, the exception being the Bench composed of Justices Mallik and Jack. There have been numerous cracks practically all over the High Court buildings, the pinnacle being badly damaged.

DAMAGE AT GAYA.

Many buildings have been wrecked in Gaya.—A.P.

Hundreds Of Houses Collapse And Crack

LUCKNOW, Jan. 16.

The "Pinoneer's" Mirzapur correspondent says that as the result of earthquake five hundred houses collapsed and hundreds of others cracked. Several persons were injured but the exact number has not yet been ascertained. The outer wall of the jail has also collapsed. Much damage has been caused to the railway station building and yard. while the minarets of several mosques have fallen.

It is curious that the earthquake was apparently expected by the local astrologers as many of them were offering prayers in a certain local temple at the time, the shock occurred. Their calculations were based on the reading of signs of zodiac and the reasons for their apprehensions were that no less than seven planets were at present gathered together in the sign of capricorn. This unusual phenomena, it is said, was last observed at the time of Mahabharta. According to astrological calculations the planet Neptune pointed to six other planets on Monday noon and the evil effect of this congregation of planets would last till Wednesday morning, when the moon would move out of capricorn.

A slight shock was felt here again this morning at 10-35.—A. P.

HEAVY DAMAGE TO RAILWAY TRACK

LAL MONIRHAT, Jan. 16.

The Station Master wires as follows:—

Owing to a severe earthquake shock at 2-20 a.m. on the 15th heavy damage has been done to the railway track and bridges. The full extent of damage is not known yet.

Transhipment of passengers and goods is at present impossible. Train service between Purna, Katihar and Jogbani has been suspended.

It is not yet certain when through communication will be resumed.—A. P.

HUMOUR IN TREMORS

GUDIVADA (Kistna Dt.), Jan. 15.

Earthquake shock of slight intensity was felt here about 2-15 to-day. No damage is reported so far.

A humourous incident occurred in the Munsiff's Court when the judge suddenly finding himself being rocked in his chair by the tremors, addressed the vakil who was pleading before him "Why do you push me so severely".—A. P.

TWO SHOCKS FELT IN DARJEELING

DARJEELING, Jan. 15

Shocks were felt here twice in the course of the day, once at about 2-30 in the afternoon and again at about 8-30 p. m. The damage done was extensive and a large number of buildings including the Government House, Bloomfield Police Barracks and Jalpahar Lebong cantonments were more or less seriously damaged.

Two coolie women were killed at Government House while another coolie woman with her child was buried under the debris and killed at the Pandam Tea Estate.

The railway line at Batasia loop was breached.

A report has been received that the Calcutta Tower of the Hazaribag College (Behar) was smashed.—A. P.

AT HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD, (Deccan), Jany. 16.

An earthquake shock of very violent intensity was recorded by the Seismograph Nizamia Observatory at 2-40 yesterday afternoon. Though the duration of the shock was a few seconds, needless of the Seissomograph as also of the astronomical clock were thrown out of action. The authorities of the Observatory express the opinion that the path of quake lay about a thousand miles east of Hyderabad.—A.P.

G. I. P. R. STILL SAFE

It is understood that the G.I.P. Railway system has not been affected by Monday's earthquake Reports received from along the lines indicate that there has not been any injury to any person or serious damage to property.

Part of the wall of a Railway Bungalow near Bina collapsed. The signalling cabin at the summer station was slightly damaged, together with the inter-locking system.

EARTHQUAKES COMMON IN HIMALAYAS

English Seismologist's Explanation

LONDON, Jan. 15

The West Bromwich Seismologist Mr. J. J. Shaw when interviewed by Reuter with regard to the earthquake in India said, the Himalayas were a newer range of mountains where earthquakes are common.

In newer foramions the mountains were growing not necessarily bigger but maintaining their height. By erosion the tops are becoming lighter and the buoyant action of material lying below them causes the breaking away of the mountains from the surrounding plains, causing a sudden vibration which resulted in an earthquake.—Reuter.

INDIA OFFICE HELP

LONDON, Jan. 15

The India Office expects to receive the report of earthquake tomorrow, and any necessary notifications to relatives in Britain of private individuals who suffered from the earthquake shock are being made from India.—Reuter.

TRUNK LINES WITHSTAND SHOCK

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16.

Telephone trunk lines have well withstood the 'quake shock, except that between Benares and Patna, where the wires swung too violently and broke down. They have been repaired since, and are in perfect working order.

It is understood that the Government of India have telegraphed all Local Governments to wire details of the loss of life and property as a result of the earthquake.—A.P.

BRITISH PRESS ON INDIAN EARTHQUAKE

LONDON, Jan. 16.

An earthquake in India vies with President Roosevelt's proposals in drawing attention of the London press.

The "Daily Telegraph" in a leading article says there must be serious anxieties until fuller news arrives. All recordng instruments show Assam as the centre. Probably the ordinary means of communication have broken down. Anxiety has been diminished to the extent that there are a few areas of dense population in Assam

The "Daily Mail" pays tribute to those who went on calmly with their business during the tremors and others who tended casualties. —Reuter's Special.

HOUSES COLLAPSE IN GAYA TOWN

Nine Killed And Many Injured

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15

The District Magistrate og Gaya informs the Associated Press that nine persons were killed and many more injured as a resul of house collapses in the Gaya town. —A. P.

AKYAB BUILDING ROCKED

RANGOON, Jan. 16.

Akyab experienced an earthquake shock at 3-20 yesterday afternoon. Old buildings in the city were rocked for several seconds and their occupants ran into streets, being terror-striken. No shock, however, was felt in Rangoon.—A.P.

JAMALPUR VICTIMS

Railway Building Collapse Results In Several Being Injured

CALCUTTA, Jan 16.

Of the 33 dead in Jamalpore, 17 were killed in the railway colony and 16 in the Jamalpur Bazar, which is also heavily damaged.

Medical aid, tents and provisions have been sent to the effected places.

Sir Hugh Hannay, agent to the E. I. Railway, has started for Jamalpore.

As a result of the collapse of the railway building it was found necessary to suspend the train service for a while but normal running has been resumed

No passenger or member of the station staff has been injured.

No damage is reported from coalmines, Monday having been hoiday.

The Agent wires from Jamalpore that deaths include the medical officer's wife and the assistant chemist's son.

No European or Anglo-Indian has been killed.—A. P

MANY BRIDGES DAMAGED

Night Running Of Trains Suspended At Gorakhpur

GORAKHPUR, Jan. 16

The Agent to the B. N. W Railway wires as follows from Gorakhpur: On Monday a severe earthquake shock damaged the line and many bridges on the B. N. W. Railway east and south of Gorakhpur. Night running was suspended that night except west of Gorakhpur.

It is hoped that the Lucknow to Barauni Junction running on the main line will be resumed today. Between Barauni and Katihar, passengers will probably have to be transhipped. The extent of damage is not yet fully known owing to telegraphic interruptions.

Two spans of the Inchcape Bridge between Ballis and Chapra have fallen down and the trains will probably have to terminate at Bakulha and Manjhi.

The Chapra Savan lopp has been badly damaged and closed.

The Bur Gandak Bridge between Samastipore and Khagaria is badly damaged.

The lines between Bansi and Bhapiahi and Sonepur and Muzaffarpur are closed.

No injury to persons or to trains is yet reported.—A. P.

METEOROLOGIST PUZZLED

CALCUTTA, January 16.

Interviewed by the Associated Press the Meteorologist said: "It is not possible to say anything definite regarding the shock experienced yesterday until the Geological survey is complete. In North-East India majority of near earth-quake shocks originate in Assam, but in the present case, judging from reports available, I am wondering whether Bihar and the adjoining parts are developing into an earthquake activity region."—A.P.

HOW MRS. MAJUMDAR MET HER FATE

CALCUTTA, January 16.

The body of Mrs. Majumdar, wife of the District Medical Officer, E.I.R., Jamalpore, was brought to Calcutta this afternoon. Several prominent persons followed the bier to the cremation ground, the party including Sir Hassan Suhrawardy, Chief Medical Officer and his subordinates. It was stated by the husband of the deceased woman that when she was coming out of the room with her youngest child, the roof collapsed killing her almost instantly. The baby however escaped unhurt.—A.P.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL

Gaekwar Donates Rs 120,000

BARODA, (By Mail.)

His Highness the Maharaja of Gaekwar has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,20,000 for the purpose of constructing a suitable High School building.

Students who are residents of the Dabhoi taluka would find it most convenient to make use, as their High School. The site will be selected by the Department of Education, Baroda.—A.P.

THAKKER TO TOUR WITH MAHATMA

CALICUT, Jan. 16.

Mr. Thakker, Secretary of the Servants of Untouchables Society, arrived here to rejoin Gandhiji in his tour of Cochin and Travancore. Mr. Sankarlal Banker also arrived to-day.—A. P.

VICEROY REACHES BENARES

BENARES, Jan. 16.

His Excellency the Viceroy and the Countess of Willingdon arrived at Benares this morning at 9/50 by special train and were received at the Benares Cantonment Railway Station by leading officials and non-officials of Benares division. Their Excellencies are the guests of the Maharaja of Benares at Nandesar Palace.

The Maharaja of Benares gave a state banquet to-night in honour of the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon at the Mint House.—A. P.

Mme. PADEREWSKI PASSES AWAY

MORGES (Switzerland), Jan. 16.

The death is announced of Madame Paderewski, the wife of the famous Pianist. She suffered from an incurable disease since 1930.—Reuter.

Satyabrata Ghose, who was brought under arrest from Bombay and Sanat Roy Choudhury who was arrested yesterday in connection with the Chittagong Bomb Outrage, were produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day who, remanded them to police custody pending further enquiries.—United Press.

Owing to the conduct of the inhabitants of the village Kotak, Police Station That Agram, in Peshawar District, Police have been ordered to be increased for three months by two head-constables and ten foot-constables.—A. P.

Mr. Syed Abdul Aziz, Bar-at-Law, the new Education Minister to the Bihar Government.

BETWEEN LAW & DEEP SEA

Many Smugglers Find Watery Grave, While Others Are Arrested By Police

SINGAPORE, Jan 16

A daring attempt by 200 Chinese to smuggle themselves into Singapore in an overloaded junk ended in disaster.

The smugglers sailed from Hainan, but the craft met severe storms; 28 died of suffocation and other causes and were buried at sea.

Finally the junk foundered off Cheribon. Sixteen would-be smugglers were arrested, but the fate of the remainder not yet known.—Reuter.

ART IN LIFE

Mr. Justice Divatia On Modern Education

"A good deal of criticism has to be levelled against our educational system in that it makes stidents alm at passing examinations as a mere stepping-stone to professional careers; and thus substitute means to end in life. Such a system which simply encourages a student to ignore the harmonious development of all elements in life is to my mind, a failure," declared Mr. Justice Devatia in a lecture on "Art In Life" delivered before a public meeting of students at the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya Hall, on Tuesday evening.

The meeting was organised under the auspices of Shri Mahavir Students' Union.

The object of Life as well as of Art, said the speaker, was the blending in harmony of the different elements composing it. The object, therefore, of a good educational system should be to obtain harmonious and proportional development of faculties in the individual.

The speaker emphasised the need of 'selectivity in Nature' by which he meant not only the keeping open of the mind to receive impressions, but also to digest them by introspection.

The speaker urged the students to live 'a natural life and an harmonious one at that.'

GREATER ARTIST.

"If life is considered as an Art" said Mr. Justice Divatia, "the realisation of this distinction between ends and means is of paramount importance, when we forget that a particular thing is only a means and not an end in itself, there the tragedy of an individual and a nation is complete," said the speaker.

"Judging oneself and others, more than the poet, artist, musician and the sculptor, man is a greater artist, who lives his life as an artist," concluded the speaker.

MORE DAMAGES

PATNA, January 16.

As a result of to-day's tremor, the Northern Portico of the General Post and Telegraph Office which was cracked yesterday was badly damaged.—A.P.

CROPS DAMAGED BY COLD WAVE

BARODA, (By Mail.)

Extensive damage to crops has been caused by the cold wave and frost in the Amreli district and villages in Jetpur taluq in Baroda territory. Cotton, brinjal and chilly—these are reported to be considerably damaged. It might be recalled here that untimely rains at Petlad sometime ago almost destroyed the tobacco and the rabi crops.—A.P.

NATIONALISM NO DANGER TO ISLAM

Nariman's Rejoinder To Shaukat Ali

High Standard Of Patriotism Possible With Retention Of Religious Faith

Sjt. K. F. Nariman writes:—

I had no idea that "such a hardened sinner and seasoned fighter" as our Big Brother, had become so sensitive, as to feel offended and angered at my comparatively mild remarks about him at the Students' meeting. I did not say anything more than what he himself had pathetically confessed, at the Town-Hall late Mr. Patel's condolence meeting. Even in such a solemn and sorrowful gathering, he caused some laughter, by declaring that the public had no confidence in him and that nobody took him seriously and hence his efforts to bring about national unity had not borne fruits.

"TRAGIC TRANSFORMATION."

May we, in all earnestness and humility, ask him, as to what has brought about such a tragic transformation? A few years ago, Shaukat Ali along with his brother Mahomed Ali was an idol of the people, universally respected, revered, loved and followed, and to-day the situation is so changed, as to compel him to make a frank but sad confession of his failure. It cannot be suggested that his abiding and burning faith in "Islam" is a recent growth that has brought about this tragic change in public attitude towards him. He was even then as great a Muslim, as a Nationalist and patriot. He did not find it difficult to keep both these noble sentiments at a high level. Indeed, we find that true and great "Muslims" like Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and scores of others, do not at all find it difficult, even today, to reconcile high standard of nationalism and patriotism with sincere and warm retention of their religious faith. Are they not as great devotees and votaries of Islamic culture, traditions and learning? If nationalism and democracy meant danger to Islam surely they would have been the first to protest and take all protective measures.

NO RAKING UP OLD WOUNDS.

However, I may assure 'the Big Brother' that there is no desire on my part to rake up old wounds and reopen unpleasant controversies. Even in the distribution of blame and "hard epithets and abuses" I have tried to be impartial and undiscriminating. I have described the fanatics on either side, "as six of the one and half a dozen of the other." But, since Maulana Shaukat Ali has been the only one, so far, to raise his angry voice against it, I will appeal again what I stated at the meeting."Prove your nationalism and patriotism by actual deeds and actions. Confine your fanaticism and communalism to words alone, if you please." If, as you often allege, 'Nehru Report' has been the cause of this unfortunate diversion and deplorable split, that illfated constitution is, "long dead, buried and perhaps, by now, worms have eaten it up and completely effaced it even from under the earth." Why then allow the rancour, hatred and illwill, supposed to have been generated by that long-expired inauspicious document, to survive, and cause strife and bitterness, between erstwhile brothers comrades and colleagues?

REITERATE THAT APPEAL.

I reiterate the appeal made by the Big Brother, in the last para of his auto-biography, with greater earnestness, warmth and emphasis and will conclude in the very words of Maulana.

"I beg 'my elder brother' to try another road which will lead us all to salvation and not to start abusing and blaming each other."

"Cultivate toleration, try to bring in good-will and win the confidence of others; that way alone lies happiness and salvation."

Will Big Brother listen and respond to this humble, prayerful but sincere appeal of the "new political babe" in this warring family of Elders? And he will find "the young budding lawyer" of thirteen years ago, now full-fledged Congressman, instead of indulging in hard and unpleasant criticism, once again enthusiastically and warmly applauding, extolling the Ali Brother of old Khilafat-cum-Swaraj fame. 'Id-Mubarak.'

No Special Damages

HIGH COURT RULING IN E. I. C. A. CASE

Judge Disallows Plaintiff's Amendments In Plaint

ASSOCIATION CASE.

"A new fishing expedition" was the description applied by Mr. Coltman, counsel for the defendant, to the amendments sought to be introduced into the plaint by Mr. Munshi, counsel for plaintiffs, when the hearing was resumed on Tuesday before Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court of the case in which Messrs. Dulerai and Co. are suing the East India Cotton Association and its Directors to claim Rs. 10,00,000 as damages.

Mr. Munshi, on behalf of the plainffs, submitted a copy of the amendments which he wanted to introduce in the plaint, giving more particulars of the alleged fraud by some of the defendants. The amendments, were meant to restrict the scope of the allegations only to those directors of the Association who were the authorised representatives of some firms or companies.

Another amendment sought to convey that the directors had not sufficient quantity of tenderable cotton against the sales effected by them. This amendment was sought to be substituted for the original allegation that the directors did not furnish full particulars of their transactions in order to avoid the disclosures that they were short of their stock.

AMENDMENTS OPPOSED.

Mr. Coltman, counsel for defendants, opposing the amendments, said that the plaintiffs were trying to start a new fishing expedition. TheyF were now fishing about to find out if they had any case at all. The plaintiffs did not seem to realise the humour of the situation. They were giving particulars of something that was not in the plaint. By these amendments, they were trying to eliminate the sting of the allegations. Their allegation that the Directors contravened the resolution of the Association and thereby made wrongful gains was not based on first-hand information but was an inference drawn from information gathered from other peoples' books.

When they found they could not establish such a clear allegation, they changed their ground and were trying to generalise and were substituting the words "representatives of firms and companies in place of the original expression "directors." The amendments, said Mr. Coltman, went wide of the specific allegations. The word representatives considerably widened the scope of the case, because each representative on the Board of the Association represented a panel of commercial interests in the city, and on this basis, all the millowners and exporting agents would have to be included within the scope of the case.

In his reply, Mr. Munshi stated that the allegations were not meant to apply to individuals but to firms. He did not want any new field of enquiry to be opened.

JUDGE'S RULING.

Disallowing the proposed amendments, His Lordship held that as the plaintiffs had failed to supply to the defendant, particulars of the damages claimed within the time allowed by the order of Mr. Justice Blackwell, and as the plaintiffs' letter to the defendants' counsel dated March 9, 1931 only mentioned general damages, they could not claim special damages as claimed in their second affidavit, but should confine themselves to a demand for general damages only.

By special damages is meant damages for actual loss sustained; while general damages is for loss of reputation, etc.

After the judge's ruling, Mr. Munshi continued his opening.

Further hearing was adjourned.

M. C. C.'s Collapse After Good Start

All Out For 157 (Walters' 54) Against C. India

Major Nayudu Plays Havoc With Leather

INDORE, Jan. 16.

The M. C. C. commenced their two-day match against the Central India Team captained by Major C. K. Naidu.

The M.C.C. batting first made 157, being all out soon after lunch.

Major C. K. Naidu was the best bowler, his figures being six wickets for 34 runs. Walters was the top scorer with 54.

The Central India had nearly two hours' batting before the close of the play, when they had made 32 for one wicket.

INDORE, Jan. 16.

The following are the teams for to-day's match:—

M.C.C.—Walter (Captain), Mitchell, Bakewell, Barnett, Langridge, Gregory, Human, Townsend, Elliott, Clark, Marriott.

CENTRAL INDIA.—C. K. Naidu (Captain), Wazir Ali, Mushtaq Ali, C. S. Naidu, Jagdale, Bhayya, Sajjansingh, Ishtak Ali, Yarde, Major Mumtaz and Lt. Tarrant.

In the absence of Jardine who is staying behind in search of tiger in company with the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagaram, Walters captained the M.C.C. team when they met Central India in a two day match here to-day.

Walters won the toss and took first knock on a matting wicket, taking Mitchell in with him to open the innings. The opposing captain (C. K. Naidu) led the attack being supported by Major Mumtaz. In the absence of a really fast bowler Major Naidu it was noticed was bowling faster than at any time during the present tour.

The start was quiet and the score at the end of twenty minutes play being 9 for no wicket.

At this stage there was great commotion in one part of the stands, a whole gallery appearing to give away under weight of those sitting on it.

At the start there was an attendance of about 4,000 people.

The weather was bright and cheery inspite of the cold breeze blowing across the pitch.

MITCHELL OUT EARLY

Major Naidu soon made a double change replacing Mumtaz with Mushtaq Ali and himself giving place to C.S. Naidu. The latter bowling slow righthanded legbreaks was able to keep the batsmen quiet, his first overs being maidens, but Mushtaq was treated with less respect. Walters scored the first four off him to fine leg, but with the last ball of his fourth over Mushtaq Ali had Mitchell out l.b.w. Mitchell after stepping across seemed to anticipate a break whereas the ball came sharply through (31/1/12).

C. S. Naidu then got Bakewell in his shortleg trap the second wicket falling at 34 when the play had lasted only forty minutes. Bakewell seemed uncomfortable against C.S. Naidu's legbreaks, and before he was caught by Wazir Ali at forward short-leg had had narrow escape at the same place off the previous ball.

Although there were a few cases of missfielding the gathering picking up and throwing of the team as a whole attained a high standard, Bhayya, C. S. Naidu and Mushtaq Ali being applauded for some smart work. The outfield was however slow and many hard shots of the M.C.C. players which were worth fours were stopped near the boundary.

In Mushtaq Ali's fifth over Walters was badly missed in the slips, but the same fielder caught Barnett in Mushtaq Ali's next over off a similar shot (41-3-3).

Langridge joined Walters and the pair sent up the 50 of the innings after play had lasted 65 minutes.

WALTERS REACHES 50.

Major Nayudu made many quick changes trying Mumtaz again Ishtaq Ali and C. S. Nayudu but the batsmen scored steadily untroubled either by the matting wicket or the bright glare of the mid-day sun. Walters did not get the bowling for a long time, and eventually with two to fineleg off C. S. Nayudu he reached his individual 50 (out of 92) in exactly 100 minutes.

Soon afterwards he was completely beaten by a leg-break from Ishtaq Ali and was bowled. Walters was batting altogether for 110 minutes, and hit three 4's (97-4-54). Gregory joined Langridge who was cheered for hitting Ishtaq Ali twice to the square-leg boundary in one over. Gregory joined in the fun by scoring a 4 and 2 against Mustaq Ali straightaway with beautifully executed shots.

Just before the recess Langridge stepped in front of a straight one from C. K. Nayudu, and mistiming a leg-glide was adjudged l.b.w. Gregory and Human were not out at lunch with 8 and 0 respectively.

COLLAPSE AFTER LUNCH.

The M. C. C. suffered collapse on resumption. C. K. Naidu taking three wickets very quickly. The first he had Gregory well caught at short fine-leg, and both Human and Townsend were bowled by balls which swung in.

Townsend had a life when Sajjansingh behind the wicket missed an easy stumping chance, off Mushtaq Ali. The ball previous to that which bowled him, Townsend had hit a grand six off C. K. Naidu, which fell beyond sight of the screen. When Clark was caught in the slips off him. C. K. Naidu had taken four wickets for ten runs.

The M. C. C. innings ended at 2-40, when Marriott was cleanbowled for three. C. K. Naidu bowled splendidly to take six wickets for 34 runs, and was chiefly responsible for the tourists being dismissed for their third score of less than 200.

C. INDIA'S FIRST KNOCK.

Central India went in, at 2/55, with Ishtaqali and Yarde. Clark was tried only for two overs, and was rested thereafter, probably until the Hiters of type of C. K. Naidu came in. Never have the opening pair of batsmen played more stolid and unenterprising game than Ishtaq Ali and Yarde, and they were so intent on their defence that they did not even attempt good singles. The score at the end of an hour's play was 19. Yarde (not out) 9; and Ishtaq 9; Extras 4.

The game continued to be slow and, without enterprise during the last forty-five minutes' play. Ishtaqali's wicket fell soon after resumption, he being well beaten by Townsend (22-1-9) Wazirali joined Yarde and both were subjected to "silly" traps on both sides of the wicket. Yarde (who in 65 minutes' batting before tea had made 9 runs), was stationary at 9 for 40 minutes thereafter. He got a fluky single after 42 minutes to reach his individual ten.

M. C. C.—(First Innings.)

Walters b Ishtaq Ali	54
Mitchell l.b.w. b. Mushtaq Ali	12
Bakewell c W Ali. b C S Naidu	0
Barnett c Mumtaz b Mushtaq Ali	2
Langridge l.b.w. b C K Naidu	37
Gregory c. W Ali, b. C. K. Naidu	14
Human b. C K Naidu	2
Townsend b. C K Naidu	11
Clark, C W Ali, b C K Naidu	0
Elliott, not out,	18
Marriott. b. C K Naidu	3
Extras	4
Total	157

ANALYSIS:
C. K. Naidu 16.4/2/34/6.
Mumtaz 6/1/18/0.
C. S. Naidu 12/3/25/1.
Mushtaq Ali 19/0/56/2.
Ishtaq Ali 3/0/20/1.

CENTRAL INDIA SCORES.

Ishtaqali b. Townsend	9
Yarde (not out)	10
Wazirali (not out)	8
Extras	5
Total for one wicket	32

INDIA AND CEYLON V. M. C. C.

COLOMBO, (By Mail)

It is learnt that the Ceylon Cricket Association have wired to Amar Singh, Mohamed Nissar, Major C. K. Nayudu, Amarnath and Dilawar Hussain, inviting them to play with six Ceylonese for the combined Indian and Ceylon team against the M. C.C. on February 22.

Following an expression of regret by M. Massigle of France that a German delegate would not be present at the Council of the League when the examination of conditions under which the Saar plebiscite would be held next year, it was agreed that the minutes of the private meeting of the Council should be sent to Berlin. All the reports referred to above were adopted without discussion on Monday.

Mr. Kurata, of the Japanese Textile Delegation to India, chatting with Mr. H. P. Mody, the President of the Bombay Millowners' Association, at the Tea Party given to the delegation.

READERS' VIEWS

(Continued from page 11.)

boy, as to the career in which the boy should, after matriculating, be launched. If there were in existence Head Masters' Employment Committees in large cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, they would prove a very useful purpose.

A Committee of this kind, would be also helpful in advising and finding employment for boys and girls from the Schools. Panels of business and professional people might be attached.

Much unhappiness may be avoided and a great help rendered towards selecting suitable future careers for boys and girls, if a Committee such as mentioned above, is formed in Bombay. Facilities may thereby be provided for boys to enter the offices of banks, insurance companies, engineering companies, etc. Girls may be placed in hospital nursing, in children's nurseries, in salesmanship, etc.—Yours truly,

NAYAN H. PANDIA.
121, Medows Street.

The Agrarian Problem

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It would seem that both the general public and Government are unconscionably slow in fully recognising the menacing acuteness of the agrarian situation with which the country is at present confronted. Hardly is it necessary to state that India is passing, along with some of her sister countries in the West, through an economic crisis, the results of which are hardly predictable now. In the hope of making itself self-reliant or self-contained, almost every civilised country in the post-bellum era has raised high tariff walls against foreign imports and has given a vigorous and effective stimulus to the intensive production of industrial and agricultural commodities which resulted, so to speak in a glut in the market. What with decline in export trade, what with unprecedented over-productive, and lastly, what with favourable seasons, the prices of all staple crops in India have sagged so low that they have reached the level maintained in the eighties. Old people whose age exceeds sixty years are not tired of declaring that India has now been transformed into a veritable land oerflowing with abundance of milk and honey. But—it is a significant but—there is inveitable dearth of money in the country. Those who have passed sixty summers now well remember that in their boyhood paddy, the staple crop in the Deccan, was selling three "garses" for Rs. 100—a price which is now ruling in the market. The prices of other necessaries of life have fallen correspondingly low. Since three years the "cist" to be paid by tenants to landlords has been in arrears, chiefly owing to the heavy fall in the values of agricultural produce, as well as to the pigheadedness of the latter in refusing to reduce the "cist" agreeably to the prevailing prices in the markets. No doubt, provincial Governments have been granting remissions to tenants which are no less niggardly than illiberal and have therefore failed to extricate them from the economic "cul de sac" in which they find themselves at present. Whatever may be the conditions elsewhere—it may be presumed they are not divergent—tenants in the Vizag district have begun, in view of the lowest depths the prices of agricultural produce have reached and of the refusal of the landlords to reduce appreciably the "cist", to serve notices on the latter to the effect that from the commencement of the ensuing new year they have decided on the reliquishment of the lands, calling on them to take charge of them. Indeed, the example set by some may prove infectious, leading to serious agrarian troubles.—Yours, etc.,

M. VENKANAH.
Vizianagaram.

The M. C. C. Defeat

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Why the M.C.C. met their first and the so-called "only" defeat during the course of their All-India tour, is disturbing and perplexing many. Those feeling the anxiety altogether ignore and forget the very fact, that the place (ground) of contest was the holy of holiest among the pilgrimages of the Hindu society—also the "Seat of Learning" from times immemorial Benares—otherwise called Kashi. No elucidation is necessary: it is common knowledge. There's the sacrificial fire for those who seek.—Yours, etc.,

B. NIGAM.
Bhuleshwar, Jan. 15.

Indo-German Co-operation

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is with great pleasure we read the following extract from an editorial, entitled "Germany," published in one of the foremost Indian dailies of Calcutta:—

"We repeat that, however, perplexing the recent course of events has been, the people of India have always entertained friendly feelings towards the German people. In the field of culture, the co-operation between them has always been both cordial and welcome. We sincerely hope that this cooperation will not be interrupted. As regards commercial relations, India is fettered in many ways. But we cannot help feeling that there is ample scope for Indo-German trade, if Germany takes proper steps in this direction."—"Forward," Calcutta, November, 15, 1933.

This welcome comment prompts us to extend our greetings on behalf of India Institute of the Deutsche Akademie, which is engaged in promoting Indo-German cultural co-operation and furthering this cause of Indo-German friendship, to the cultural world of India. We wish to assure that the Deutsche Akademie which enjoys the closest association with German Universities and institutions for higher education will continue to do its best to help deserving Indian scholars to carry on higher studies in German institutions. We wish to assert that although the year 1933 has been a year of Revolution and unusual stress for Germany, yet the work of India Institute of the Deutsche Akademie in aiding Indian scholars has not suffered in any way. Indeed we could not carry out all our cherished ideas regarding Indo-German cultural co-operation owing to financial difficulties, but we are very happy to observe that our work has not in any way been disturbed, due to the changed condition in Germany.

The Deutsche Akademie is a purely cultural organisation and it does not take any part in German commerce and politics; therefore it may say something of the future attitude of the German people, only in matters of cultural co-operation. We wish to assure the Indian public that India Institute of the Deutsche Akademie will do all that is possible to aid Indian scholars to acquire greater efficiency through German cooperation. We also hope and pray that Indian cultural leaders will strengthen our humble but sincere efforts by adopting such measures as will be proper and adequate.—Yours etc.,

Dr. FRANZ THIERFELDER,
Hon. Secretary.
India Institute of the
Deutsche Akademie.
Maximilianeum Munich,
Germany.
Munich, Germany, Dec. 20.

RAJWADE'S MARATHI DHATUKOSH

Donations For Publication Announced

(From A Correspondent.)

DHULIA, Jan. 15.

Under the presidentship of Shrimant Balasaheb Pandit Pant Prathindai, ruler of Aundh State, the scheme of the publication of Mr. Rajwade's Marathi Dhatukosh was announced amongst a gathering of some 800 leading gentlemen and ladies of Dhulia on Saturday.

An address of welcome in silver casket was presented to Shrimant Balasaheb Pant, Ruler of Aundh by Mr. Nanasaheb Deo, President of Rajwade Samshodhan Mandir.

Shrimant Balasaheb Pant in his presidential adress declaring the exhibition of old newspapers open and unveiling the portrait of Shrimant Shripatrao Pant Pratinidhi, founder of Aundh State and the portrait of the Kuldevi Sakhargad Niwasini of Aundh State concluded by paying a tribute to Mr. Rajwade's self sacrifice and genius as a research scholar.

Prominent donations of Rs. 1,800 by Her Highness Maharani Saubhagyawati Indirabai Masaheb, Holkar and Rs. 1,000, by Mr. Pandurang Keshav Shiralkar of Karad to the publication of Rajwade's Dhatukosh were announced.

Then Mr. Nanasaheb Dev thanked Shrimant Balasaheb Pant Ruler of Aundh and others assembled for the ceremony.

The function was then concluded.

DON'T SIDE-TRACK KHADDAR

Jamnalal Bajaj's Exhortation

WARDHA (By Mail).

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, in the course of his speech inaugurating Khaddar campaign, said:

Nownere in the world you may find a parallel spectacle of a vast country like India exporting its raw cotton and purchasing finished piece-goods to cloth herself. If the Indian cotton-grower is hard hit by world depression or Japanese boycott of Indian cotton a national Government would have moved heaven and earth to enable India to consume all her cotton to meet her own need. It would have protected the indigenous grower and manufacturers by way of prohibitive tariffs, subsidies, bounties, and what not. What has Japan done and is doing even to-day? Hundreds of thousands of handloom weavers are starving in the country. The entire land throughout its length and breadth is studded with villages and towns full of professional weaving populations destitute and ruined by loss of occupation and eking out a miserable existene in blank despair. Every Indian peasant, man or woman, knows and can utilise his or her compulsory idle hours in spinning yarn necessary for home consumption and every next village has a weaver who can weave such yarn.

I am, therefore, convinced that the only solution of the problem lies in Khaddar and Khaddar alone. Let us not repeat past mistakes and allow Khaddar to be side-tracked or relegated to the background. And on this I propose to concentrate myself by way of carrying on an intensive propaganda throughout our province. I have decided to devote a full month to carry on this work of mass-education by approaching people in their villages and exhorting them to take to Khaddar only. A change may be necessary in the light of experience or other developments. I will not try to peep into the future. One step is enough for me. This much I know that I will not spare myself in carrying this message to every nook and corner of the province.

I feel within me that the masses are still sound at heart and though spent up economically, they have learnt by now the economic advantage of Khaddar and will take to it both to be self-reliant in the matter of clothing themselves, and as a subsidiary occupation for turning idle hours to economic gain.

The final bulletin concerning Princess Arthur of Connaught, issued to-day, states, "The Princess has made good progress since rer operation but will remain in the nursing home for another fortnight. Trere will be a subsequent period of several weeks convalescence."

Prayers for the recovery of Cardinal Bourne, who has been seriously ill for some weeks, were said at Westminster Cathedral, on Monday.

The London Passenger Transport Board intend to replace trams by trolley buses on a long route in the Metropolitan area and will shortly spend £1,000,000 on these new vehicles and in removing existing tram lines.

RUPEE MUST BE DEVALUATED

Only Remedy For Price Crash, Says Sir M. Webb.

FREE COINAGE OF SILVER RELIEVES AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS

Urging the need for a lower rupee at the South India Chamber of Commerce, Madras, Sir Montagie De P. Webb said that Indians must carry on a vigorous campaign against the present ratio till the rupee is de-rated to a figure more in accordance with the present conditions in the world. Butit is not enough merely to devalu ate the rupee, he continued.

"It is only the first step. What we want is an increased quantity of money for people to buy with and de-rating the rupee is a sure means of putting mere money into the hands of the people. Next, the mints must be reopened to the free Coinage of silver."

MADRAS (By Mail)

The following are Proceedings of a special meeting of the Committee of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, Madras on 11th January, when Sir Montague De P Webb d'scussed the problem of "Currency Neglect in India."

Mr. Jamal Mahomed introduced Sir Montague Webb as an authority on monetary questions, who has given special thought to the Indian monetary problem for very many years now.

CURRENCY BLUNDER

Then Sir Montague Webb made the following observations on the subject of "Currency Neglect in India":—

In recent years, India has been overmagnanimous. During the last forty years there has been a great deal of bungling in the handling of Indian money questions. The best time that IIdia had in that respect was before 1893 when she had a sober silver standard. In 1893 the Government closed down the mints to the free coinage of silver, which transformed the sober rupee into a token and reduced the value of the silver savings of 300 millions of the people. The price of silver, then rapidly declined I feel that it was a very great blunder.

INFLATED RATIO

In spite of the protest of the East India Section of the London Chamber of Commerce and several expert economists the Commission recommended 1sh. 6d. ratio, their main plea being that the price level has settled down to that exchange value of the rupee, and Government straightaway fixed that ratio by legislation. One of the main reasons which led me and some others to protest against this step was that the price level in previous years was moving so violently that it could not be said in 1926 that there was anything like a settling down. Moreover after the report and before the ratio was fixed statutorily there was a fall in the prices of 40 per cent in India and 30 per cent in England, so that the whole basis of the report was unsound that the level of prices had adjusted itself sufficiently to the ratio of 18d.

CRASH IN PRICES.

From the Macmillon Committee Report of England of 1931 you will find definite expression of the anxiety of the Committee at the heavy and rapid fall of wholesale prices in all countries alike. Within 15 months from June 1929 wholesale prices fell by 9 per cent. in Germany, 11 per cent. in Italy and Canada, 13 per cent. in United States of America, 14 per cent. in France, 15 per cent in United Kingdom and Australia, and 20 per cent. in British India. What is the reason for this considerably greater fall in the case of India? The obvious reason is that the rupee is over-valued.

OVER-RATED RUPEE

There is a common argument that the fall of prices in agricultural countries is much greater than in industrial countries. But New Zealand, Australia, Argentine and other countries are agricultural like India, and so what is the cause of this special disparity in the case of India? These figures show that the peculiar circumstance in India is that the rupee is over-rated. Therefore you will be wise in continuing to protest with all your vigour against the present ratio and demanding definitey that the rupee should be re-rated to a figure more in accordance with the present conditions in the world.

WANTED MORE MONEY.

The prices are therefore much lower in India than elsewhere and by derating the rupee the people will be enable to receive more rupees for their goods and this will tend to raise the level of prices. A higher level of prices is what everybody wants and it must be achieved. You will thereby alleviate agricultural distress, promote industrial prosperity, relieve unemployment and increase Government revenues. But it is not enough merely to devaluate the rupee. It is only the first step. One method of raising prices is to reduce production. Another is to increase the demand by putting more rupees in circulation. Are we justified in reducing produc.o ? Thirty millions of the people of the world are unemployed and underfed and on the verge of complete starvation. Is it not insane and inhuman to attempt to reduce production?

REOPEN MINTS

You must go back as nearly as possible to the monetary conditions of 40 years ago. The mints must be reopened to the free coinage of silver. You know in what difficult position President Roosevelt was placed soon after his election. Tens of thousands of unemployed people marched upon New York in a most revolutionary attitude; there was widespread distress all over the country. In order to meet th situation President Roosevelt has tried many things like rising ages, asking the banks to give more liberal credits and so on, all intended to help a definite rise in prices, but the wisest and the surest step he has taken is the opening of the mints of the United States of America to silver coinage. The whole production of 25 to 30 million ounces can be minted and circulated. There is thus an assurance of a considerable new flow of money into the hands of the people. We can do the same thing in India. We have 3,000 million ounces of silver in India. If the Indian mints are opened to receive this vast store of silver we shall witness a very quick rise in the price level thereby helping the world to return to normal.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, Jan. 16.
Megna, Bryan, Calcutta.
C|o Baroda, Percival, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, Jan. 16.
Skuld, Mitkoff, Bangkok.
Nawab, Duncan, Calcutta.

Bombay, Jan. 17.
Bandra, Danbrook, Busrah.
Garbeta, Voughan, Rangoon.

LOADING.
Bombay, Jan. 16.
Steamer Tottori Maru for Kobe.

S S Megna:—The steamer Megna arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta with a cargo of 4000 tons coal.

S S C|o Baroda:—The K N Co's steamer City of Baroda arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Liverpool with a general cargo and 40 passengers.

S S Nawab:—The T M Coy's steamer Nawab sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Skuld:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer Skuld sailed yesterday for Bangkok with a general cargo.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bandra will sail to-day for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Garbeta:—The B I S N Co's steamer Garbeta will sail to-day for Rangoon with ballast.

INSPECTION OF HEALTH INSTITUTES

Dr. Russell Of Rockfeller Foundation To Visit Calcutta And Delhi.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15

Doctor Russell, Director of the Rockfeller Foundation (International Health Division) of New York who is at present on a tour of inspection in Southern India will shortly arrive in Calcutta and reach New Delhi on or about January 25.

It is presumed that the tour has been undertaken to inspect the working of health institutes set up in India with contributions from the Rockfeller foundation.—United Press.

Latest Commercial News

NATIONALISATION OF BULLION IN U. S

New York Cotton Prices 10 Points Down

FURTHER SHARP RISE IN LONDON AND NEW YORK GOLD

Commodities Quiet But Steady

Bombay, Jan. 16.

On Tuesday, the Sterling-Dollar and the Sterling-Franc Cross-Rates developed a weakening tendency.

NEW YORK COTTON SLIGHTLY DEPRESSED.

New York cotton prices were slightly depressed to-day by way of a reaction after yesterday's sharp rise. Speculative selling was offset by short covering. The movements were somewhat narrow to-day.

FURTHER RISE IN LONDON GOLD.

London Gold price recorded a further big rise of 3sh. 3d. from £6|8|6 to £6|11|9d., but Silver prices were a little bit reactionary.

WHEAT QUIET BUT LINSEED STRONG.

Liverpool and Chicago Wheat Markets ruled quiet, but steady. London and Argentine Linseed ruled strong to-day.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN EASY.

The Indian Sterling Loan closed slightly easy at £88 to-day.

AMERICAN GOLD PRICE 34.45.

According to the announcement by the U. S. Treasury, Gold price will remain at 34.45 Dollars per one fine ounce until further notice.

ALL BULLION TO BE NATIONALISED.

All monetary Silver as well as Gold in the United States will be nationalised. Some Silver Dollars will continue to circulate, but the bulk will be collected and placed with the Treasury, who will issue paper currency by keeping bullion as reserves.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(MAY 1934).

	New York, Jan. 16.
Previous Closing	11.54
To-day's Opening	11.44
Difference	—.10
To-day's Closing	11.44
Difference	—.10
Broach Expectation	Rs. 202

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(MAY 1934).

	Liverpool, Jan. 16.
Previous Closing	5.69
To-day's Opening	5.76
Difference	+.07
To-day's Closing	5.75
Difference	+.06

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, January 16.

After yesterday's sharp rise the cotton market showed a somewhat reactionary tendency to-day and prices declined on realising and speculative selling together with profit-taking but at the lower level some buying appeared as a result of which prices rallied partially on covering in moderately active trading. However buying was less aggressive and the market did not record any wide movements.

Trading in May started at 11.43, i.e., 11 points lower. Business was less active and prices suffered a set-back on reactionary selling but thereafter the market began to gain ground on speculative buying and covering influenced by favourable Liverpool advices and firmer tendency in the Stock Exchange with May touching 11.45. At this level trading became quiet.

The New York Cotton Market finally closed at 11.44 with a decline of 10 pts.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 16.

The following were the opening quotations:—

January (11.02 11.02) Unquoted.
March (11.20 11.25) 11.32 11.27.
May (11.33 11.30) 11.44 11.43.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 16.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American Jany. (5.69) 5.77.
American March (5.68) 5.76.
Egyptian Jany. (8.31) 8.34.
Egyptian March (8.22) 8.26.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

	New York, Jan. 16.
Previous Closing	5.15-1|4
To-day's Closing	5.08-3|4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

	London, Jan. 16.
Previous Closing	5.14-1|2
To-day's Opening	5.13-1|2
To-day's Closing	5.09-5|8
Difference	—.04-7|8

FRANC RATE.

	London, Jan. 16.
Previous Closing	81.21
To-day's Opening	80.18
To-day's Closing	80.80
Difference	—.41

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, January 16.

London Exchanges opened with the Sterling|Dollar at 5.13-1|2 and further fell to 5.12-1|2 and gradually eased to 5.09 1|8.

The closing rate was 5.09 5|8.

Franc opened at 80.18 but improved to 80.34. Subsequently fluctuations became rahter irregular and narrow.

The closing rate was 80.80.

LONDON SILVER.

London, January 16.

The market closed steady.

	Last price	To-day's price.
Spot	19 11|16d.	19 1|2d.
Forward	19 3|4d.	19 1|2d.

LONDON GOLD.

	London, Jan. 16.	price.
Gold price fine per Oz.	£6|8|6	£6|11|9

BULLION.

London, Jan. 16.

Influx (nil) nil.
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Gold (£6|8|6) £6|11|9.
Silver (19-11|16d.) 19-1|2d.

CROSS RATES.

London, Jan. 16. 3-30 P.M.

London on Bombay (1.6-1|16) 1.6 1|16.
Paris on Bombay (6.16-1|2) 6.05-1|2.
New York on Bombay (38.37) 38.75.
Berlin on Bombay (1.02-1|2) 1.02.
London on Milan (61.18) 60.18.
London on Shanghai (1|4-11|32) 1|4-1|4.
London on Kobe (1|2-9|32) 1|2-9|32

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, January 16.

Liverpool wheat opened steady at 54 7|8, for March, 55-5|8 for May, and 56-3|4 for July, i.e., 7|8 penny higher. The markt was very active on general and speculative buying on the strength of foreign cables and a good volume of business changed hands.

CHICAGO WHEAT. MARKET

Chicago, January 16.

Chicago Wheat opened quiet with May at 90, July at 89, and September at 90 1|4. Trading was rather quiet owing to a reactionary tendency in other markets and poor inquiry.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, January 16.

Chicago Ooats opened steady with May at 39-3|8 and July at 38-1|2 while Rye opened quiet with May at 54 1|4 and July at 55 3|4. Both markets were quiet due to the lack of any demand.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, January 16.

Argentine Linseed was somewhat steadier on better demand but prices did not quite respond with February ruling at 12.04 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, January 16.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS.

Tin (£227 3|8) £227 7|8 irregular.
Lead (£11 3|16) £11 5|16 steady.
Iron (£65) £65.
Elecrtolytic Copper (£35 to £35 1|2) £35 1|14 to £35 5|8.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1|2) 1-1.
Indian Pekoe higher (1|2 1|2) 1-3.
Ceylon Pekoe (1|1 1|2) 1|1 1|2.
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1|8 3|4) 1-8 3|4.

JUTE.

First Market c.i.f. Continent New Crop Jan.|Feb. (£16 1|4) £16 1|4 paid.
Dundee Jan (£18 1|2) unquoted.
Lightning Jan. (£17 1|4) unquoted.

RUBBER.

Spot (4 9|32) 4 1|4 paid and buyers.
Jan.|Mar. (4 7|16) 4 3|8 paid and value.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay Jan.|Feb. (£11-3|16) £11 9|16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Jan.|Feb. (£11-1|16) £11 3|8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Jan.|Feb. (£9-5|16) £9 1|2 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Jan.|Feb. (£8 15|16) £9 1|8 sellers.

DISCOUNTS.

	Last price.	To-day's
3 months	(0-31|32 p.c.)	1 p.c.
4 months	(1-1|32 p.c.)	1-1|32 p.c.
6 months	(1-1|8 p.c.)	1-1|8 p.c.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, January 16.

Silver opened firm at Rs. 55|2, 55|6, and 52|8 for Ready, Mah and Fagan delivery. Prices rose sharply due to the absence of sellers but the higher level induced selling which together with easier Shanghai advices forced rates down and the market closed steady at Rs. 54|12, 54|15 and 57|12.

Gold opened firm at Rs. 32|3. 32|4 and 32|6 for Ready, Mah and Fagan delivery. Prices improved on better overnight advices from New York and also due to less offerings but jobbers sold on the advance while banks were also selling. However later in the session the market again advanced on firmer Paris Exchange, but again subsequent reaction in the rate caused a drop. Finally the market closed quiet but steady at Rs. 32|3, 32|4, and Rs. 32|4.

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 16. (11 p.m.)

Broach Cotton for April-May Delivery fluctuated between Rs. 202|8 and Rs. 203|4 at night. The New York opening cotton futures were 10 pts. down, but later they were reported to be about 7 to 9 pts. down, when Broach A|M. was quoted at Rs. 202|8 at 11 p.m.

UNSETTLING EFFECT OF ROOSEVELT'S POLICY

INDUSTRIAL SHARES & SECURITIES EASY

Large Speculative Business In Shellac, Cocoa And Sugar

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, January 16.

On the Stock Exchange a feature was the strength and activity in gold minings on gold position, but President Roosevelt's Policy, though on the whole favourably interpreted, had an unsettling effect.

Gilt-edged Securities were easier mainly as a precautionary measure, while most industrials fell back owing to some nervousness that devalued dollar would affect export trade.

Commodities early reflected overnight strength in America, but though profittaking appeared later, good tendency was well maintained. Large business was done in Shellac, Cocoa, and Sugar, chiefly of a speculative nature.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Jan. 16.

The Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £88, i.e. 5sh. lower than the previons closing rate.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, January 16. (3-30 p.m.)

The London Stock Exchange market were generally irregular under American influence. Gilt-edgeds were easier. Industrials were generally easier. Gold minings were strong ond active.

The London Stock Exchange was irregular being mainly influenced by New York cables. Gilt-edged Securities weakened today owing to the absence of inquiry. The 3 1|2 per cent Loan was quoted at £88, i.e., 5 shillings lower.

BRITISH FUNDS.

2 1|2 per cent Consols (£76) £75-3|4.
3 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 3|8) £102 1|4.
4 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 1|8) £109-2.
4 per cent Funding Loan (£112-3|4) £112 1|2.
3 1|2 per cent War Loan (£101-3|4) £101 1|2.
4 per centt Victory Bonds (£111-5|8) £111 1|2.

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol. 12 1|4) dol. 12 7|8.
International Holding (dol. 2-1|8) dol. 2 1|4.
Hydro-Electric (dol. 6-5|8) dol. 7.
Electrical Musical Insurance (19|1-1|2) 19-3.
Princhin John (33|4 1|2) 33-6.
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (33|7 1|2) 33-4 1|2.
Woolsworth New Ordinary (95) 95.
Swadeshi Match "B" (10) 10-3.
Dunlop Rubber (42|7 1|2) 42.
Unilliver Ordinary (24|6) 25.
Ford Motors (24|3) 24.
Cables and Wireless "B" (10-3|4) W11.
British|American Tobacco (115|7-1|2) 115.
Cameras "A" (£8-1|4) £8-1|4.
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (114) 114.
P. and O. S. N. Co. Def. (19|16-1|2) 19-6.
Distillers (83|9) 82-6.
Bradford Dyers (17) 16-6.
British Celanese (13|6) 13-1 1|2.
J. and P. Coats Ordinary (64|6) 63-3.
Courtaulds Ordinary (44|9) 44-1 1|2.
Fine Cotton Spinners (15|9) 15-6.
Vickers Ltd. Ordinary (9|3) 9.
Inter. Nickel (dol. 21 3|4) dol. 22 1|2.
Bengal Iron and Steel (6|3) 5|9.
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109.

BURMA CORPORATION LIMITED

BADWIN MINE.

During the month of December 36,765 tons of ore were mined. 29,100 tons of Ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 10,203 tons of Leady Concentrates.

11,785 tons of Lead-bearing material were smelted in the Blast Furnaces, producing 6,197 tons Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery.

Refinery Products were:—

5,880 tons Refined Lead.
480,000 ounces Refined Silver.

Experimental Zinc Plant produced 4,670 tons Zinc Concentrates, assaying 9.8 ounces of Silver, 5 per cent. Lead, 33.6 per cent Zinc.

In addition to the above 900 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatmnet of accumulated smelter by-products and 7,553 tons Copper Ore.

100 tons of Refined Antimonial Lead and 300 tons Speiss were also produced.

Included in tonnage of Refined Lead is 95 tons recovered from the smelting of Copper Ore.

INDIAN LOANS

London, January 16. (3-30 p.m.)

3 per cent Indian Stock (£76) £75 1|2.
3 1|2 per cent Indian Stock (£88-1|2) £88.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1950|55 (£108 1|2) £108 1|2.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£109 3|4) £109 3|4.
4 1|2 per cent New Indian 1948-53 (£103 3|4) £103 1|2.
3 1|2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£1|2 p.c. dis.) £3|4 p.c. dis.
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110) £109 3|4.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-65 (£108 3|8) £108 3|8.

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (33|6) 33|6
Doran Tea (61) 61.
Empire of India and Ceylon (41|10-1|2- 41|10-1|2.

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£11) £11.

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo-Dutch Rubber (20) 20
Gula Kelampong (17|6) 17|6.
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (27-9) 27-3

MINING SHARES.

Nundygroog (63|9) 64-4 1|2.
Burma Corporation (13) 13-1 1|2.
Rio Tintos (£19 3|4) £20 5|8.
East Rand Proprietary (42|9) 44.
Rand Mines (115) 118-9.

OIL SHARES.

Venezeula (33|9) 34-4 1|2.
Anglo-Persian (49|9) 49-4 1|2.
Burma Oil (88|9) 90.
Mexican Eagle (11|1-1|2) 11-4 1|2.
Shell Transport (51|3) 52-6.
Royal Dutch (£21-3|4) £22 1|2.

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western Ord. (57 1|4) £50-1|4.
L. M. S. Ord. (£26 3|14) £26 1|2.
L. N. E. R. Defd. (£10 1|4) £10 1|8
Southern Defds (£20 1|8) £20.
Lond. Pass 5 per Stock (£127) £127.
London Board "C" Stock (£84 1|2) £85.

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (187|6) 195.
Gedul (133|9) 137|6.
Moddar (New) (65) 66|3.
Sub. Nigel (186|3) 193|9.
Spring Mines (111|3) 113|9.
Union Corporation (105) 108|9.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, January 16.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:—

General Motors (dol. 35 3|4) dol. 37.
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. £35 1|4 to £35 5|8.
U.S. Steel (Common) (dol. 50) dol. 53 1|2.
U.S. Steel (Preference) (dol. 32-1|8) dol. 32 3|4.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation writes: We are in receipt of a telegram from our Head Office in Hongkong, advising that, subject to audit, the appropriation for the year will probably be—

Final Dividend, £3 per share (Subject to deduction of Income-tax).

Written off Bank Premises A|c. dol. 15 lacs.

Carried forward to next year, dol. 34,50,000.

REAL INDIAN ARTIST REVEALS NATURE'S MYSTERY

He Draws Inspiration From Inexhaustible Source Of Truth And Realises Destiny Of Creation, Says Fyzee Rahmin

Speaking at the Rotary Club Dinner held at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Monday Mr. Fyzee Rahim said:—

What is Indian Art, and has it any claim to be termed Art? Modern Indian Art as produced to-day is a degradation to my culture, and I for one will not take pride in applauding our achievement as efficient just because it happens to be Indian. Even the primary element of Indian Art is not to be found in to-day's produce in the whole of India; of the Ajanta and the Moghal miniatures, which are regarded as criterion of Indian Art fully and completely express the Indian ideal. They are Indian so far as they contain the primary element of Indian Art, and painted and guided by those who having known of the existence of its fundamental principles, made a serious effort to grasp what thev thought was the undercurrent of Indian Art.

AJANTA NOT ARYAN?

The fact is that Ajanta paintings through containing some important elements of Indian ideal are Dravidian art. The Dravidian people had in their possession certain Aryan literature which was modified and remodelled for their own purpose.

In the ancient. Aryan literature we get references to the subject of Art and those refer even to more ancient writings.

MEMORY LITERATURE.

Those who are anxious to get information regarding the ancient literature on Art will get some little satisfaction by referring to a compilation called "Namath Kalpa" and "Raj Tantra" by Yajnavalki. This does not refer to the memory literature, but only to the early works known and recorded such as "Kanma Budhisar" and the different Shilp-Shastras. A portion of the memory literature is still in possession of a Pundit and his source of information is Tibet.

DRAWING FROM SHADOW.

To illustrate an example as to how elaborate and minute are the laws laid down I will just mention one section out of the many called "Chhaya Chitra Lekhana Shastra" devoted exclusively to the representation of portraits. By the study of this section you are able to draw the likeness, forms and character of a person by observing only his shadow. You will see from this that the correctness of drawing and form was of greatest importance. Indian Art has no place for one who draws incorrectly nor for him who draws mechanically and unintelligently correct.

To understand fully the meaning and purpose of Indian Art, the present day Indian has to shake off the acquired mentality as tradition and religion have filled his mind with the unreality of the world.

NO IMITATION OF NATURE.

Indian Art is not the copy or imitation of the Nature, but symbolises Nature's forms, so as to express the internal meaning of its manifestations, forms that are incarnations of human actions and breathe the past of human life. They whisper of the events to come, and through it the Artist realises the destiny of creation.

Indian Art is a suggestion of beauty in terms of the eternal and the inexpressible; the artists love for nature is identical to his love of God. All forms are sacred and, therefore, they must be symbolised as Eternal and Infinite. No form exits for itself, but for the sake of expressing the Divine through it. They are embodiments of fundamental human instincts and express a spiritual unity. They are, above all, personifications of the elemental forces of the Nature.

SYMBOLISM.

The Indian artists while symbolising forms is indifferent to the external world. He lives as one with the forms he creates. They are forms so far as you recognise the external appearance, they are in reality to him beings whose history he hears and narrates to the world. He does not seek after realism in Nature but that truth, sincerity, imagination and emotion which makes every form repeat its history. In front of this how small is the standard of archaeological and anatomical accuracy, by reference to which the public tests a work of Art.

SELF-REALISATION.

Another significance in Indian Art is the view of life which values all things solely in so far as they conduce to the attainment of "Moksha". It lies in self-forgetfulness and self realization. Art is a motion of the soul's self-forgetfulness of the individual before the universal life it is like Yog and selflessness. The one great thing is not so much as to express himself in the work, as to tell the great things himself. You do not know the artist by his name—his is an immortality more perfect because more impersonal.

WHAT "SHASTRAS" SAY.

In the laws laid down for the practice of Indian Art the Shastras" say that details and elaborations destroy the feeling behind abstract forms and suppression of the unessential detail gives strength to the feeling of pure line. The mystery of pure line does not lie in vagueness but in its firm clear and well defined manner. These characteristics, while helping to realise the form of nature, make the unseen move real than the seen, remaining in perfect sympathy and understanding in the forces, which to the ordinary has yet to give an expression by taking form in the material world.

REVEALING UNMANIFEST.

With such mental discipline the ideal is a matter of actual experience to the Indian artist who sees and hears the true realities and reveals them in his production. To him the unmanifest is having manifestation—realising the actuality hidden by Yoga, Maya. Thus, to the Indian Art individuality is gross egoism and stands aloof from it, content, by intensity of imagination to represent some expression of the great Truth that people in all ages must see.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Interim Dividend Of 6 p. c.

The net profits of The Central Bank of India, Limited for the year ending 31st December 1933, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 3,56,027-6-3, brought forward from last year's account, amount to Rs. 18,24,616-8-0, which the Directors have resolved to dispose of as under:—

In payment of an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 6 p.c. per annum free of Income-Tax for the half year ended 30th June 1933 Rs. 5,04,396-0-0

Amount transferred to Sinking Funds in respect of Lands and Buildings Rs. 2,00,000-0-0.

Amount provided for Income-Tax and Super Tax Rs. 50,000-0-0; Total Rs 7,54,396-0-0.

The balance of Rs. 10,70,220-8-0, the Directors propose to dispose of as under:—

To pay a final dividend for the half year ending 31st December 1933 at the rate of 6 p.c. per annum, i.e. annas 12 per share, on 6,72,528 shares Rs. 5,04,396-0-0.

To carry forward to next year's account Rs. 5,65,824-8-0: Total Rs 18,24,616-8-0.

JUTE SHARES FIRM

CALCUTTA, Jan. 16.

The Jute shares ruled firm again in sympathy with the good Hessian price, and there was a fair support from the professional operators.

Coals were unchanged.

Teas continued to be more firm and active.

The Miscellaneous Section showed no change.

Securities were steady.

Following were the closing quotations:—

SECURITIES:—3-1|2 per cent. Paper 83|9; 5 per cent. Bonds 1935 109|9; 5 per cent. Loan 1940|43 106|5; 5 per cent. Loan 1939|44 105|14; 5-1|2 per cent. Loan 1938-40 107|7.

BANKS:—Imperial Bank fully-paid 1245.

RAILWAYS:—Darjeeling Himalayan pref. 95; Kalighat Falta 76.

COALS:—Bengal 238|8; Burrakur 15; Deoli 7|12; Equitable 21|4; Raneegunge 41.

JUTES:—Albion 261 small lot; Anglo-India 351 small lot; Auckland 185 small lot; Bally 161 sm. lot; Barnagore 149; Belvedere 363 Budge Budge 325; Cheviot 215; Dalhousie pref. 130; Delta 355; Fort Gloster 515; Gourepore 376 small lots; Kamarhatty 557; Kanknarrah 467|8; Kelvin 550; Lansdowne pref. 165; Lothian 281|8; New Central 384 small lot; Orient 210; Union 414 small lot; Standard 320 small lots.

MISCELLANEOUS:—Burma Corporation 8|14; Benares Electric New Issue 12|4; Kumardhubi Engineering pref. 38|8; Tata Iron & Steel 2nd pref. 115|4; Indian Wood Products 29|4; Midnapore Zemindary 63; Bengal-Assam Steamship ordy. 183.

SUGAR SHARES:—Ryam 35; Samastipore 13.

TEAS:—Amluckie 72; Bishnauth 27; Dimakusi 30; Ellenbarrie 241|8 Hantapara 508; Manabarrie 226|8 Teliapara 480; Tukvar 25.—A.P.

Outburst Of Bullish Enthusiasm

SMART RISE IN NEW YORK COTTON

Heavy Speculative Buying

ROOSEVELT CLARIFIES MONETARY POLICY

Bombay, Jan. 16.

Following President Roosevelt's message to the U. S. Congress clarifying the monetary policy, there was an outburst of bulish enthusiasm on Monday on the New York Cotton Exchange. There was considerable speculative buying which in the absence of any important selling resulted a sharp rise of about two dollars per bale. The market was active and strong on general buying influenced by favourable Liverpool cables and bullish political news.

The market opened at a rise of 17 points with May delivery 11.32. There was scattered liqidation during the early part of the day which resulted in a loss of five points from the opening level and the market reached the lowest level of the day during the early part of afternoon. Later on there was extensive speculative buying which resulted in a sharp rise of 50 points over the last closing. The market was very strong and closed at a net rise of 38 to 42 points. Spot cotton prices also advanced 40 points to 11.65 c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also firm with active buying and closed at a rise of 44 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 42 points to 11.40 c.

MONETARY POLICY

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co., state:—

The sharp advance in cotton and wheat yesterday is attributed to the clarification of the Administration's monetary policy. the rise in the gold price to 34.34 from 34.06 and the expectation of strict control over cotton and wheat production following the Bankhead Bill.

President Roosevelt's message to Congress is considered constructive and dismisses the ideas of uncontrolled inflation and a paper currency without metallic reserve.

The present proposals point to the dollar devaluation by 40 p.c. or upper revaluation should not exceed over 50 p.c. and the Administration should acquire all the country's gold reserve worth about 4,000 million dollars. This acquisition will remain as a metallic reserve against the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's borrowings and other Government Securities and by revaluation of this gold reserve a profit of about 3,000 million dollars is expected out of which an exchange equilisation fund of 2,000 million dollars will be established to purchase and sell gold, foreign exchange. Government securities, etc. This equalisation fund will also prove a bulwark against the anticipated large deficit in the budget and thereby restore National credit in maintaining the values of bonds and Securities.

With the present clarification and soundness of the financial implications there is likely to be renewed confidence in the gradual improvement of trade generally and also the sustenance and continued rise in commodity prices.

President Roosevelt has stated that he will shortly consider the silver question in order to develop purchasing power in the Far East and India.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened very steady on Monday at a rise of 4 to 5 points with moderate Continental buying chiefly of distant positions. There were light offerings and the tone of the market was good. Prices were well maintained being assisted by favourable Manchester reports and good American opening cables. The market closed at a rise of 6 to 7 points. Middling American spot cotton prices were raised by 7 points to 5. 94d. per pound.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 6 points with January 4.88, March 4.85 and April 4.88.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet but steady with moderate buying. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 5 to 7 points with spot cotton 12 points higher at 8.61d. Uppers futures were steady and close at a rise of 6 to 10 points with spot cotton 6 points higher at 6.57d.

ALEXANDRA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was fairly steady with a good enquiry for Ashmouni contracts. Sakels closed at a rise of 15 to 27 points and Ashmouni prices improved 29 to 32 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 11.65 plus 50 points at 2-28 p.m.

Lowest 11.27 plus 12 points at 12-51 p.m.

Liverpool May highest 5.69 (at the opening) lowest 5.64 at 10-45 a.m.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Bombay, Jan. 16.

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled:—

America: Cloth sales largest for many weeks somewhat exceeding production in aggregate yardage; unsold stocks goods as a result of recent activity greatly reduced; unfilled orders substantially increased; Mill activity has risen level month ago.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:

Washington news stimulated general buying.

Their New York friends cabled as follows:—

"Monetary factor largely removed as market influence but consider excellent legitimate trade demand and tight position South as definitely bullish factors on long perspective.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York—Feeling here is becoming more bullish stimulated by United States Government index raising measure. Would wait for a further advance before selling.

New York.—Cotton grain and stock markets advanced on President's statement. Equalisation Fund and higher gold price will help commodities.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York:—General buying on report of increased Gold price feeling in favour of cotton increasing.

Messrs. Drennan & Co., have received the following cable from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York:—

"Administration announcement dollar stabilisation between 50 and 60 constructive, removing great uncertainty, likely to stimulate general business conditions. Speculation reviving in all markets. We think that purchases at present prices will show good profits later."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 15.

March, 1934	11.40+41
May, 1934	11.54+39
July, 1934	11.70+38
October, 1934	11.91+42
December, 1934	12.05+41
Spot	11.65+40

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 15.

January, 1934	11.35+44
March, 1934	11.39+44
Spot	11.40+42

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 15.

New York, 10-55 a.m.:—	
March	11.17
May	11.31
New York, Noon Call:—	
March	11.18
May	11.33

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 15.

	Bale
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	17,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	10,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 15.

SAKELLARIDIS:	
January, 1934	8.29
March, 1934	8.20
May, 1934	8.17
July, 1934	8.14
October, 1934	8.01
November, 1934	8.01
F.G.F. Spot	8.61

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 15.

	10-10 a.m.	To-day's
January, 1934		5.71+06
February, 1934		5.70+05
March, 1934	5.67	6.70+07
April, 1934		5.69+07
May, 1934	5.66	5.69+07
June, 1934		5.69+07
July, 1934		5.69+07
August, 1934		5.69+07
September, 1934		5.69+07
October, 1934		5.70+07
November, 1934		5.71+07
December, 1934		5.72+07
January, 1935		5.73+07
Middling Spot		5.94+07

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 15.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	4.55
Fine, (Good Staple)	4.70
Superfine, (Good Staple)	4.85
OOMRA:	
Good, (No. 1 Staple)	4.80
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	4.95
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.10
BENGAL:	
Good	3.91
Fine	4.01
Superfine	4.11
SCINDE:	
Good	4.01
Fine	4.11
Superfine	4.21

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan. 15.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

DOLLARS.	
Amer. Power and Light Com...	8
Amer Power and Light 5 p.c. P. A.	17
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	9¼
Amer Forn Power Gold. D	40
Amer Forn. Power 7 p.c. P.	20
Electric Bond Common	16
Electric Bond 5 dols. Pfd.	35
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	41
Consolidated Gas	43
Columbia Gas	14½
Columbia Gas 6 p.c. Pfd. A...	63
American Tel. and Tel.	119
Western Union Telg.	58½
Radio Corp.	7½
Chesapeake and Ohio	41
New York Central	37 3/8
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	27
Erie R. R.	17
Pennsylvania R. R.	34
Union Pacific R. R.	117
National Dairy	14¼
Hiram Walker	56
Distillers Seagram	25
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	34
Manhattan Modified Guaranteed	19
Celanese Corporation of Amr.	39
Great North Pfd.	23 1/8
Goodrich Tyre Pfd	75
Bethelehem Steel	43
Bethelehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	75
United States Steel	53½
American Smelting	45
Int. Nickel of Canada	22⅜
Anaconda Copper Mining	15¼
Kennecott Copper	20
Cerro de Pasco Copper	35½
International Harvestor	42
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	17 7/8
General Motors	37
Packard Motor	4½
General Electric	20¾
Goodyear Tyre	37
Mid. Con. Petroleum	12¼
Standard Oil of N. J.	46
Socony	16⅜
American Radiator	15
Kelvinator	13
Alaska Juneau	23
Noranda Mines	35
Chase Bank	24⅜
National City Bank	26 7/8
Sun Life of Canada	410
Interborough Rapid Transit	12
Third Avenue Railway	8
Glidden	39
Amr. Water Works 6 p.c. Pfd.	60

Market has risen sharply today but we think the rise has been rather overdone and some reaction seems probable.

BUSINESS HOLIDAY

Bombay, Jan. 16.

All markets in Bombay will remain entirely closed on Wednesday the 17th instant owing to the Id Holiday.

HIGHT AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan. 15.

Broach A/May Noon 201: Highest 202; Lowest 199 1/2; 5-30 p.m. 201.

Oomra D/J. Noon 180 3/4; Highest 180 3/4; Lowest 178 1/4; 5-30 p.m. 179

Oomra March Noon 181; Highest 181; Lowest 179; 5-30 p.m. 179 1/2.

Oomra May Noon 182; Highest 182; Lowest 180; 5-30 p.m. 181

Bengal D/J. Noon 144 1/2; Highest 145 1/2; Lowest 144 1/2; 5 30 p.m 145; 1/2.

Bengal March Noon 147 1/4; Highest 147 1/2; Lowest 146 1/2; 5-30 p.m. 146 1/2.

Bnegal May Noon 150; Highest 150 1/2 Lowest 149; 5-30 p.m. 149.

LATEST LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 16.

MAY.

Previous closing	5.69
To-day's expectation	5.77
To-day's opening	5.76
To-day's at 10-30 a.m.	5.79
Difference	+.10
Broach A-M.	Rs. 203/8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 16.

Following a irse of 40 points in New York cotton futures the local cotton futures market opened at Rs. 204 for Broach A-M. delivery but declined to Rs. 203.12 on scattered long liquidation. At this level there was improved prices to Rs. 204. The market ruled quiet but steady at this level with a moderate business. Prices in the local market are again very attractive but the opressional operators prefer to await developments in America. Liverpool market opened steady at a rise of 7 points and later on was quoted 10 points higher. The local market remained quiet and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. 202/12
Oomra D/J. 181
Oomra March 181/4
Oomra May 183
Bengal D/J. 144/12
Bengal March 145/12
Bengal May 148/12

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

	Old.	New
Bengal Superfine	...	158
Bengal Fine	...	155
Bengal F.G.	...	150
Sindh-Punjab Fine	...	155
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	...	150
Wardha-Hingt Fine	179	196
Nagpur Savner Fine	179	196
Yeotmal Fine	176	189
Arvi Fine	176	199
Ellichpur Fine	176	190
Amraoti-Berar Fine	176	184
Khamgaon Fine	176	184
Mulkapur Fine	172	179
Khandesh Fine	169	176
Muthia F.G.	159	...
Jalna/Sailu F.G	172	176
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	174	187
Broach Fine	189	...
Punjab/American	...	212
Punjab/American mix	...	205
Cambodia	249	...
Miraj/Sangli	179	...
Compta Good	184	...
Busoga	324	...
Kampala	329	...
Manza	...	304

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	2 days.	This year.
Khandesh	3,257	96,993
Central India	2,630	52,433
Barsi & Nagar	2,071	65,323
Hyderabad-Gaorani	482	18,545
Berar	2,856	130,911
Central Provinces	1,315	29,525
Total Oomras	12,611	393,730
Dholera	190	6,774
N.-W. Provinces	98	4,660
Rajputana	321	8287
Sind-Punjab	2,982	52,662
Broach	222	16,328
Coompta & Dharwar	...	7,607
Westerns-Northerns	...	3,276
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	171	5,106
Persian	...	493
American	...	17,986
Egyptian & African	...	46,270
Comilla, Burma & other Sort	...	34
Total	16,595	563,203

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 11th January.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	1,353	154,608
Japan & China	3,475	80,475
Coast Ports	...	7,192
Up-country by Rail	...	44,944
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	1,600
Total	4,828	288,819

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 16th day of January 1934.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY.

VAIDAS.

(B.T.)	April-May 1934
10-30	Rs. 204
12-30	Rs. 203/12
2-30	Rs. 203/12
4-30	Rs. 202/12
5-30	Rs. 203
	April-May.
Highest	204/8
Lowest	202/4

To-morrow the bazar will be closed at 2-30 p.m. on account of Ramzan Id.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

M. G. Bengal U.P. Sup. 157; Fine 154; F.G. 151; Good 147.

M.G. Panjab Sup. 157; Fine 154; F. G. 151; Good 147.

M.G. Rajputana Sup. 157; Fine 154; F.G. 151 Good 147.

M.G. Oomra No. 3 Extra Spr-fine 187; Sup. 184; Fine 182; F.G. 179.

M.G. C. P. No. 1 Extra Spr-fine 200; Sup. 193; Fine 195; F.G. 192.

M.G. C. P. No. 2 Extra Spr-fine 193; Sup. 190; Fine 188; F.G. 185.

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

London, Jan. 15

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, 1 p.c. to 1 p.c.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, 1 1/8 p.c. to 1 1/8 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rates 2 1/2 p.c. to 3 p.c.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 p.c.

Interest 7 Days' market Loan 0-3/4 p.c.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling.)

1. Sterling purchased in India During the week ending the 13th January 1934 1,621,000; From 1st April to 13th January 1934 24,387,000.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Tuesday, the 16th January 1934, tenders to the amount of £10,000 at 1s. 6 3/32d. were received and allotted in full. Tenders for £42,190,000 at 1s. 6 1/16d. were also received and allotted approximately 2 1/3 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 24th January 1934, on the same conditions as previously announced.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 16.

B. C. Rate T T & D D 1/6.

LONDON.—

Banks selling T T & D D 1/6 1/16 Ready.

Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Feb-Mar.

Banks selling T T 1/6 Mar-April.

Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32

Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8.

Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 Jan-Feb.

Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 Mar Apr.

B. C. RATE.—

New/York Banks selling T T 261 1/4 Nominal.

Banks selling T T 259 1/4 Nominal.

Banks buying T T 256 3/4 Nominal.

PARIS.—

Banks selling D D 603 Nominal.

Banks buying D D 613 Nominal.

AMSTERDAM.—

Banks selling D D 58 3/4 Nominal.

JAPAN.—

Banks selling T T 79 3/4

Banks buying 60 Days 78 1/2

HONGKONG.—

Banks selling D D 101 3/4

SHANGHAI.—

Banks selling D D 92

SINGAPORE.—

Banks selling D D 156 3/4

JAVA.—

Banks selling D D 58 1/4

BERLIN.—

Banks selling D D 89 1/2

CROSS RATE.—

New York/London 5.14 1/2 15th inst.

Shanghai/London 1/4 5/16 16th inst.

Japan/London 1/2 5/16 16th inst.

London/Paris 81.68 15th inst.

London/Belgium 23.03 15th inst.

London/Switzerland 16.78 15th inst.

London/Italy 60.93 15th inst.

London/Berlin 13.53 15th inst.

London/Holland 7.98 1/2 15th inst.

London/Stockholm 19.39 15th inst.

London/New York 5.12 1/2 15th inst

London/Java 7.88 1/2 15th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very Firm.

Gold £6-7-11 13th inst. £6-8-6 15th inst.

Silver London Ready 19 7/16 13th inst 19 11/16 15th inst.

Silver London Forward 19 1/2 13th inst. 19 3/4 15th inst.

Silver New York Ready 44 7/8 13th inst. 45 1/16 15th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 1 p.c. 13th inst. 1 p.c. 15th inst.

London Discounts 6 M s 1 1/8 p.c. 13th inst. 1 1/8 p.c. 15th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.

Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call 2 p.c. 3 Mos 2 1/4 p.c. 6 Mos 2 1/2 p.c.

Tone:—Firm.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 15.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta, per cwt. Jan-Mar. sellers 6/3

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Bombay, per cwt. Jan-Mar. sellers 6/0.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Karachi, per cwt. Jan-Mar. sellers 6/0.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 16.

The local silver market was very active to day with increased buying and selling which resulted in rapid fluctuation in prices. It is said that President Roosevelt will shortly take measures to raise prices of silver and improve the buying capacity of countries holding large stocks of silver. There was large speculative buying which advanced prices to Rs. 56 but at this level there was free selling by Bazar operators which resulted in a decline of annas eight to Rs. 55/8. Following sharp rise in London and American gold values prices in the local market also firmed up. London Paris Exchange rate declined 154 points to 81.21. The feeling in the market was hesitant at the advance and operators were cautious.

Ready Silver	.....	55	9 0
February delivery	.....	55	3 0
March delivery	.....	58	4 0
Ready Gold	.....	32	3 0
February delivery	.....	32	3 6
March delivery	.....	32	5 0

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Jan. 15.

Spot Silver	45.00+.3/8c.
January	45.01+.11c.
March	45.30+.05c.

Tone:—Steady.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan 15.

Silver Small offerings.

Spot 19 11/16

Forward 19 3/4

Gold Bars Fine per oz £6/8/6.

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 15.

Copper Brazisrs £45 1/2

Yellow Metal £37

Spelter Hard Indian Brands £14 2/8.

Corrugated sheets 24 Gauge £16 1/4

Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B. £227 3/4

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

Into Bombay up to noon on Monday 15th Jan. 1934.

	Bales.
Khandesh	3,257
Central India	2,630
Barsi-Nugger	2,071
Hyderabad-Gacrani	482
Berar	2,856
Central Provinces	1,315
Dhollera	190
N. W. Provinces	98
Rajputana	321
Sind-Punjab	2,982
Broach	222
Tinnivelly and Cambodia	171
Cotton Total	16,595
	Cwts
Wheat	5,324
Linseed	2,514
Rape, Rai & Mustard seeds	192
Gingellyseed	3,121
Groundnuts	28,377
Castorseed	955
Rice	9,408
Myrabollams	4,837
Cottonseed	8,816
Gram	1,293
Jowar	1,047
Barley	600
Bajree	1,593
	Tons
Coal	669

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Irregular Price Changes

SMALL TURNOVER

BOMBAY, Jan. 16.

The local share Bazar ruled quiet but steady. There was a moderate turnover of business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Among Mill shares there was a better demand for Nagpur shares which recorded a slight improvement. Cement shares were slightly better and Hydro Electric shares ruled steady, Tata steel shares fared well during the middle of the session but later in ruled quiet.

Indores were an exception and closed at 106/4. Fazuls on liquidation reports declined to Rs. 8. Andhras closed at Rs. 1330 after advancing to 1337/8. Bombay Trams touched at 138/2 and closed at Rs. 136/4, on a heavy liquidation. Tata Powers closed at Rs. 928/8. Katnis finished at Rs. 277/8 and Shahabads at Rs. 274/6. Bombay Burmas appreciated to Rs. 400 and closed at Rs. 396/4. Bombay Steamer were done up to Rs. 257/8 and closed at Rs. 253/12. Port Cannings came to business at Rs. 542/8. Tata Steel ordys advanced to 54/8 and closed at 53/8. Tata deferreds finished at Rs. 209/6 Tata Steel 2nd preference improved to Rs. 117/8 to close at Rs 116/12.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, January, 16

Bom. Dyeing 762, 60 61
Century 197, 96 95
Central India 242, 44, 43
Colaba 70
Crescent 7
Fazulbhoy 10, 5, 6, 8
Kohinoor 133, 31, 32,31
New Great 121
Pearl 4
Simplex 71
Swadeshi 165, 60-10
Bundi 25-4 6 4
I. Cement 282 82 83
T. Steel Dfd. 212, 13, 10, 11, 9 6
T. Steel Ord. 53-14, 54, 54-6 53 14 12, 8
B. S eam 250, 53-2
B. Burma 397, 400, 396
Tata Hydro 142-13, 43-7
Andhra 1332, 28, 30
Tram. Ord. 135-5, 36 14 38 7, 36 4

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

		Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance		268 12
500 Bom. Cotton	..	20 0
250 Bombay Dyeing		761 0
250 Bradbury	..	90 0
100 Central India		243 9
100 Colaba		70 0
100 Coorla	..	62 8
100 Crescent		7 4
250 Currim		6 4
250 David		60 0
250 Dawn	..	401 4
1 E. D. Sassoon		0-2-3
100 Elphinstone		20 0
250 Fazal		8 0
100 Finlay		68 8
1000 Framji Petit	..	95 0
100 Gokak N.		110 0
1000 Hindustan	..	1640 0
100 Indore		106 4
100 Kohinoor		131 4
100 Khatau		55 8
100 Kohinoor		131 14
100 Madhowji		5 0
250 Madras United	..	65 0
1000 Morarji	..	185 10
250 Model	..	50 0
50 Mysore	..	90 0
200 New Great		121 14
100 Oosmanshahi	..	N 52 8
250 Pabani		5 8
230 Pearl		4 4
100 Phoenix	..	257 8
25 Sassoon Silk	..	45 0
1000 Sholapur		2995 0
50 Simplex		11 4
100 Swadeshi		160 10
100 Swan		N 35 0
25 Tata		N 20 0
500 Vishnu		1382 8
1000 Western		731 4
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda		84 8
25-50 Central		23 12
500 Imperial		1,247 8
125-500 Imp. Contry. N.		310 10
50-100 India		102 12
5 Union		4-6-6
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi		25 4
70 Gwalior		76 8
250 Indian		283 12
40 Katni def.		1050 0
100 Katni Ord.		277 0
75 Okha		143 12
10 Punjab		15
100 Shahabad		274 6
70 United		61 12
INSURANCE.		
15-100 Jupiter		11 10
15-75 New India		21 12
200 Oriental		3435 0
10-100 Vulcan		6 10
ELECTRIC.		
105 Ahmedabad Old		135 0
1000 Andhra Valley		1330 0
10 Ajmer		7 14
50 Bombay Tram		136 4
100 Bom. Suburban	..	132 8
10 Broach		10 2
100 Karachi	..	191 4
100 Poona	..	187 8
100 Surat	..	167 8
100 Tata Hydro		143 7
1000 Tata Power		922 0
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahm. Prantij		787 4
100 Amr. Patty	..	113 0
100 C. Province		73 8
100 Dhon. Baramati		80 0
100 Gujarat		56 0
100 Mandra Bhon		80 0
100 Pachora Jamner		75 0
100 Sara Sirajgung	..	84 0
500 Tapty Valley		717 8
MININGS.		
10 Shivrajpur		14 2
30 Tata Steel Def.		209 6
75 Tata Steel Ordy.		54 8
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 Alcock		175 0
50 Belapur Sugar		138 12
500 Bombay Steam		253 2
125 Bom. Burma	X.D.	396 4
50 Bombay Burma Conty	X	137 8
30 B. Petrol		2 10
50 Bombay Telephone		83 4
100 Inc. Bleachin		141 4
100 Ind. Radio def.		500 0
100 Ind. Radio Ord.		418 12
1000 Port Canning		547 8
15 Scindia		9
30 Tata Construction		56 8
25 Tata Oil		16 8
PREF. SHARES.		
7 p.c. Andhra Vly.		1207 8
6 p.c. Bom. Steam		266 4
7 p.c. Bom. Trams. (T-F)		78 0
5 p.c. Cen. India (TF)		456 4
7 p.c. Katni 1st		123 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd (TF)		135 0
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement		13 12
7 p.c. Tata Hydro		127 8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power		1,235 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st		160 0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata S 2nd		1116 12
5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill		17 4
7 p.c. Vishnu		635 0

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York—Liverpool:—March 18 May 2 July —14.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/May. 204—Liverpool May 5.78 Rs. 47 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/May 204—New York May 11.54 Rs. 45 at Cross Rate 5.15 1/4.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, Jan. 15.

May	dol. 0.91 1/4
July	dol. 0.89 7/8
Sept.	dol. 0.91

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, Jan. 15.

March	54d.
May	54 7/8d.
July	55 3/4d.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

Castorseed Delivery May Opening Rs 26/5; Closing Rs. 25/15/6.

Groundnut seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 24/8; Highest Rs. 24/9; Lowest Rs. 24/5; Closing Rs. 24/6/6.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

F. P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 15-1-34	5819000	6245000
Receipts Yesterday 15-1-34	17000	27000
Exports to date 15-1-34	4561000	4595000
Stock at Ports 12-1-34	3951000	4774000
Stock Interior Towns 12-1-34	2130000	2167000
Stock Liverpool 12-1-34	985000	848000
Visible Supply 12-1-34	8934000	9572000
Quantity in Sight 12-1-34	9174000	9529000
Quantity out of Sight 12-1-34	6793000	6761000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 16.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
3 1/2 p.c. G P N Sett.	83	5	0
3 1/2 p.c. G P N Cash	83	6	6
4th Jan. Sett. 4 p.c. 1960-70 Sett.	99	2	0
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	99	4	0
4 p.c. 1945/55 Sett.	113	13	0
4 p.c. 1945/55 Cash	113	14	6
TAXFREE.			
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	113	8	0
5-1/2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	109	8	0
6½ p.c. 1935 B D L	106	0	0
3 1/2 p.c. 1947/50 Cash	75	6	0
4 p.c. 1934/37 Cash	100	7	0
4 p.c. 1943 Cash	101	6	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1934 Cash	101	2	0
4-1/2 p.c. 1955/60	105	13	0
5 p.c. 1939/44	105	11	0
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	106	2	0
5 p.c. 1935 Cash	103	10	0
5½ p.c. 1938/40 Cash	107	4	0
6-1/2 p.c. 1945 T B	105	8	0
CORPORATION LOANS. (TAXABLE).			
4 p.c. B P T 1934	93	12	0
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	93	0	0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	105	8	0
5 p.c. M Deb 1954	117	12	0
6 p.c. K P T 1956	118	0	0
6-1/2 p.c. B.I.T. 1937	108	0	0

3 1/2 G. P. Notes opened at Rs. 83/8 declined to Rs. 83/4/6 but quotes Rs. 83/5 at the most failing. This settlement quote Re. 0/1/6 higher.

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1934

American Monetary Bill Introduced

Gold Coinage Will Be Abandoned And Withdrawn From Circulation

Secretary To Treasury Empowered To Purchase Any Amount Of Gold At Home & Abroad

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

The House of Representatives passed the Bill concerning the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The Monetary Bill embodying President Roosevelt's recommendations to Congress was introduced in both Houses.

It contains the following major provisions:—

1. Title to all Federal Reserve Gold shall pass to the United States Government and the Federal Reserve system shall be given credits in equivalent amounts in dollars;

2. All gold will be withdrawn from circulation and gold coinage abandoned, and no currency will be redeemed in gold except gold certificates owned by the Federal Reserve Banks in such amounts as Secretary to the Treasury decides necessary to maintain the equal purchasing power of every kind of currency;

3. The Secretary to the Treasury will be authorised with the President's approval to purchase any amount of gold at home and abroad;

4. The Secretary to the Treasury could anticipate the payment of interest on public debt, and sell gold at home and abroad.

In order to stabilise exchange he could purchase, sell or discount drafts, cheques, bills of exchange, acceptances or other evidence of indebtedness.

LIFE OF R. F. C. EXTENDED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

The Senate has passed the Bill extending the life of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation until February 1, 1935 and increasing its lending power by 3,50,000,000 dollars.

The Corporation has purchased about 97,000,000 dollars of foreign gold, of which 19,000,000 have been bought since January 1.

Mr. Morgenthau has announced that from the beginning of January 16 the official price of a fine ounce newly mined gold would be 34.45 dollars, less one-quarter one per cent. for handling charges.

This is assumed to be the Treasury price and not the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's price, but a formal announcement in that connection is promised later.—Reuter.

DEMOCRATS SUPPORT ROOSEVELT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

The first reactions of Congress to President Roosevelt's message are most favourable. The Democrats generally rallied to the support of the President.

The republicans in the Senate have called a party conference to shape their policy.—Reuter's Special Service.

MORGENTHAU'S PLANS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.

Mr. Morgenthau set on Wednesday night the "deadline" for delivery to Treasury all gold held by individuals not including Federal Reserve Banks whose total holdings are estimated to be over 700,000,000 sterling.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation increased the world fund to 150,000,000 dollars, all but 25,000,000 of which are already used. Domestic purchases totalled 681,000 ounces valued at 22,898,000 dollars. Mr. Jesse Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation said that dollar revaluation would leave the Corporation with gold profit because they could sell gold overseas. He indicated that the Corporation's foreign gold was earmarked for London and Paris. Mr. Roosevelt issued orders for Government regulation for foreign exchange transactions, extending licence policy to individuals as well as banks.—Reuter's Special.

U. S. TO BORROW MORE MONEY?

Morganthau Unfolds Govt's Plans

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

Mr. Morganthau said that Government still planned to borrow 10,000 million dollars but explained that profits from devaluation could be employed to meet Government expenses. He announced that the cosidered agreement between the United States, Britain and France would suffice to bring about international stabilisation.

The United States Gold stock might be distributed to other countries to form trade credits. He said, if France abandoned gold standard, it would affect the United States monetary policies since "it would change gold prices."—Reuter's Special.

LIMITING POSSIBLE FLUCTUATIONS?

British Press Welcomes Roosevelt's Proposals

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The probability of greater stability is stressed in press comments on President Roosevelt's proposals The "Financial Times" anticipates that bankers and industrialists will be more inclined to deal freely. The "Times" thinks the proposals will be welcomed as at least setting some bounds to possible fluctuations.

The "Financial News" opines that sterling may depreciate against franc and if this depreciation occurs on a large scale, it is conceivable that President Roosevelt's action will bring France's departure from gold more within the bounds of possibility.—Reuter's Special.

ID BUNDOBUST AT KIRKEE

Notices Under Section 144

POONA, Jan. 16

Notices under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code have been served on certain gentlemen in the Kirkee Area as a precaution against the Id celebrations to be held on Wednesday.

The notices are to remain in force only for Wednesday and have been served on both the rival parties of Muslims in the area.—United Press.

NEW HINDU GYMKHANA

The opening ceremony of the Hindu Gymkhana (Bombay North) was performed at Matunga on Sunday evening by Seth Mathuradas Vasanji Khimji. Photo shows a batch of girls reciting a prayer before the opening ceremony.

PARTY TO JAPANESE TEXTILE DELEGATION

Members of the East India Cotton Association gave a Tea Party to the Japanese Textile Delegation on Monday evening at the Napean Sea Road.

ASSYRIAN REFUGEES FOR BRAZIL

Agriculturists Wanted By Brazilian Government

GENEVA, Jan. 15.

The vexed problem of settling the Assyrian, refugees is seemingly approaching solution following a communication from the Brazilian Government agreeing to the settlement of the refugees in Brazil, providing they are agriculturists and the Brazilian Gobernment is not involved in any expense in connection with such settlement.

The League Committee is still discussing Brazilian conditions, and the consent of both the Iraq Government and the Assyrians are necessary before any final arrangement is possible.—Reuter.

Severe cold wave with unprecedent cold passing over Jubbulpore since the last 2 days. Crops and cattle suffering heavily owing to frost. The temperature fell from 64 degrees to 42 degrees in the shade during this period.—United Press.

SECRETARY OF STATE TO REFUND FINE

Ahmedabad Judge Passes Decree With Expenses

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 16.

The First Class Sub-Judge, Ahmedabad, has passed a decree against the Secretary of State for Inia for a sum of Rs. 200 with costs on the complaint filed by Mr. Nemchand Hathisingh, a businessman of Ahmedabad, from whom the Government had recovered a fine of Rs. 200.

The fine was imposed on his son, who was also sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The plaintiff stated that, his son had severed all connections with the family, and had no right to the family property. He, therefore prayed that the fine of Rs. 200, recovered from him was unjust and be refunded.

The Judge agreeing with the plaintiff passed the above order.—United Press.

DEWAS MAHARAJA'S GRIEVANCES

Govt. View Of Religious Services In Three Shrines

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15.

Apropos of the telegram to H. E. the Viceroy by Drs. Joshi and Kunte regarding the critical condition of the Maharaja of Dewas, enquiries in the Political Department reveal that the exact nature of the Maharaja's fast and penance are unknown. The Government, however, are satisfied that proper worship in orthodox style is maintained in the two shrines of Shrimukia and Chhatrias.

As regards the religious services in the third shrine, called Devaschana Supa, which is situated in the private property of the Maharaja's brother, the best person, the authorities feel, to acqiaint the Maharaja with the condition therein is his brother. It is believed that there is no imminent danger to the Maharaja's life although acute heart trouble has impaired his strength considerably.—United Press.

French Plane Crashes In Flames

Governor-General Of Indo-China And Nine Other Passengers Burnt To Death

PARIS Jan. 15.

A French plane thought to be the "Emeraude" from Indo-China with he Governor-General of French Indo-China aboard crashed in flames at Corbigny.

Half a dozen bodies were taken from the wreckage.—Reuter's Special.

NINE PERSONS BURNT TO DEATH

PARIS, Jan. 16

It is confirmed that the "Emeraude" mentioned earlier crashed.

All nine aboard including the Governor-General of Indo-China were burnt to death.—Reuter's Special.

LIST OF VICTIMS

M. Belazie, Director of Technical Services, French Air Ministry, is the tenth Emeraude victim, the other nine being Governor Pasquier, M. Chaumier, Director, of Commercial Aviation and his wife, M. Noques, a high official of the Air Company, Pasquier's orderly officer and four of the crew. It is believed that the accident was due to the formation of ice on the wings of the plane.—Reuter.

FRENCH AIR ARMADA RETURNS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, Jan. 15.

The President, Premier, Air Minister and other members of the Government and representatives of foreign countries were among the cheering crowds that welcomed the French squadron of 28 aeroplanes on arrival at Le Bourget on the completion of the successful 15,000 miles flight to French West Africa under General Vuillemin.

The President awarded the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour to Buillemin, and other awards to generals and subordinates, after which the airmen drove in triumph through cheering Paris to the Hotel de Ville.—Reuter.

FRENCH PLANE DISASTER

Crash Due To Collision With High Tension Cable?

PARIS, Jan. 16.

The Emeraude disaster which occurred in a blinding snowstorm is reported to be due to a collision with high tension cable.

It left Lyon at 18-15 for Paris and wirelessed at 20-10 that it was flying at a height of 4,800 feet in heavy snowstorm. Lebourget heard from Corbigny Gendarmerie that the "Emeraude" had fallen in flames in village Guerigny near Clamecy. Every effort at rescue was frustrated by the intensity of the blaze.

The reception last evening in honour of the Vuillemin Squadron was cancelled. Air Minister left for the scene of the crash.

The "Emeraude" left Saigon on January 14 in an attempt on record to Paris but was forced down on the Baluchistan Coast owing to defect in the oil system.—Reuter's Special.

Markets Turn Bullish On Roosevelt's Message

Cotton Gold And Even Silver Show Upward Tendencies In Local Bazaars

From Our Market Correspondent

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

President Roosevelt in his message to the U.S. Congress clarified the administration's monetary policy. He recommended a minimum cut of 40 per cent. in the gold content of the dollar or that the upper revaluation should not exceed 60 per cent.

The main idea behind the present move is to nationalise the entire gold supply. Therefore he has asked the Congress for a specific enactment to vest in the United States Government the title to all supplies of American owned-monetary gold with the provision for payment for it in gold certificates.

Permanent Reserve.

Thus the gold acquired under the above enactment would serve as the permanent fixed metalic reserve which would be used in case of need for the settlement of international balances.

This move is expected to restrict fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. It also aims to restore the purchasing power of the dollar to the level at which the average debt of the States were incurred.

It is anticipated that the U.S. Government will be able to acquire the country's gold reserve worth about 4,000 million dollars and the same will remain as the metalic reserve against the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's borrowings and other American securities and the revaluation of the acquired gold at the present price will show a profit of about 3,000 million dollars, out of which an exchange equilisation fund of two milliard dollars will be created to safeguard the price of Government Securities from any depreciation to purchase and sell gold and foreign exchanges.

Bulwark Against Deficit

This gold reserve will also prove a bulwork against the large budgetary deficit and thereby restore confidence in the stability of Government finances.

This move is generally considered constructive and removes all fears of uncontrolled inflation.

President Roosevelt has also stated that, after watching the effects of the London Silver Agreement, he would consider the question of silver with a view to improve the purchasing power of China and India.

The immediate effect of this message was bullish on all markets in America. Cotton prices advanced about two dollars per bale and gold price advanced by 28 points to 34.34 dollars per ounce. Wheat prices also shared the rise and the Wall Street market also recorded a sharp rise. United Steel Shares advanced dollars 4½ to 53½, General Motors dollars 2½ to 37, Socony dollar one to 16 3/4, and Sun Life shares improved dollars 10 to 410.

This rise was also reflected on the local cotton prices which improved Rs. 3|- per candy while gold advanced to Rs. 32|4. Even the local Silver prices rose by one rupee to Rs. 56|- but selling by Bazar operators lost some of the improvement and March delivery was quoted at Rs. 55|8.

It appears that this new move and clarification of monetary policy has attracted some speculative activity in American markets. Rapid fluctuations are likely to follow with occasional temporary setbacks, but the main trend of commodity prices will be upward.

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